

THE DEAF *American*

Task Force Committee:
**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MANUAL
FOR THE DEAF**

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

February
1973

75c Per Copy



The Editor's Page

Legislative Concerns

Many of our state associations—and other organizations of the deaf—are becoming more sophisticated when it comes to consideration of legislation. This is a trend long overdue.

Legislation has several aspects—whether a particular bill is to be supported or opposed. A bill can be amended; an existing act can be repealed—or re-peal proposed.

Organizations can be a party to the writing of bills. They can be represented at committee hearings. They can seek to persuade legislators to vote one way or the other—directly or indirectly—through formal lobbying or through letters, telephone calls and personal contacts.

Unceasing vigilance is imperative. Many sources of information must be developed and utilized. The time factor is critical.

Several manuals contain a gold mine of information regarding legislative techniques. Generalizations, however, are not enough. Each state legislature has its peculiarities.

We would like to have some feature articles documenting pieces of legislation in which the deaf have had an interest, from conception to passage or failure. We would also like to have state associations report on bills affecting the deaf which have reached their legislatures in 1973 assemblies. For example, are any of the legislatures considering interpreting bills right now?

Captioned Television

Delayed television of President Nixon's second inaugural address with captioning for the deaf (and audio in Spanish) was a breakthrough of sorts. Several agencies are due credit for the telecast—and especially so the local stations which cooperated on rather short notice.

Some outlets carried the telecast Sunday night. Others had to wait until Monday night. Dubbing in the audio in Spanish and preparing the captions took

time. Then the films had to be shipped to stations (or taped from an originating station).

The deaf appreciate what was done in the case of the inaugural address. Perhaps we can push for advance copies of future addresses so that we can enjoy captioned events as they take place.

Would our readers like to comment?

Federal Funding of Programs

Budget-slashing and reorganization of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare are underway. Nobody seems to be sure what will come about other than that existing programs will get a hard look with view to elimination of overlapping and duplication. New proposals will have a difficult time.

As most of our readers are well aware, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1972 was vetoed. The Act, or at least with most of its provisions intact, has been reintroduced.

Many programs have managed to keep going on "Congressional resolution" funding—quarterly advances at previous levels of spending. For the third quarter of Fiscal Year 1972, which started January 1, even the "Congressional resolution" funding has been uncertain.

We hesitate to list programs affecting the deaf, but postsecondary institutions will be among those to be re-evaluated. It is not, however, that programs for the deaf are being singled out. Well-established programs can be expected to survive—but perhaps some curtailments or slow downs on expansion are in the offing.

A pessimistic outlook? No, not exactly. The deaf should stand ready to support institutions and programs that have proven their worth and which definitely serve their needs.

Thought for the Month

Motivation increases with participation. Without involvement there can be little motivation.

The DEAF American

Official Publication of the
National Association of the Deaf
EDITORIAL OFFICE
5125 Radnor Road
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46226

Printed by Noblesville Daily Ledger
Noblesville, Indiana

Postmasters: Send Form 3579 to
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Volume 25, No. 6

February, 1973

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THE DEAF AMERICAN is published monthly except joint July-August issue. Office of publication: 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. Second class postage paid at Indianapolis, Indiana, and other points of entry. Subscription rates: United States and possessions, the Philippine Islands, Canada, Spain, Mexico, Central and South American countries except Guianas, 1 year \$5.00, 2 years \$9.00; other countries, 1 year, \$6.00.

Correspondence relating to editorial matters, articles, and photographs should be addressed to JESS M. SMITH, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. Subscriptions should be sent to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address and complaints regarding non-deliveries should be addressed to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address should reach the NAD Home Office by the first of the month of publication.

The advertising in THE DEAF AMERICAN does not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the magazine nor imply indorsement.

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The Ostrich Syndrome And Educators Of The Deaf

By WILLIAM J. McCLURE, President

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind

A syndrome is a cluster of symptoms which collectively characterize a disease, a psychological disorder or other abnormal condition. There are a number of these which affect deaf persons in various ways, and some have educational implications. Among the syndromes found in a deaf population two most common are the Waardenburg Syndrome and Usher's Syndrome. Recently a new syndrome with tremendous educational implications has been observed among certain educators of the deaf. This is the Ostrich Syndrome. It is manifested in those whom it has affected by: 1) an inability to accept change; 2) an inability to recognize the educational implications of modern research on deafness; 3) an overwhelming desire to bury their heads in the sand hoping that current trends will disappear or that contradictory research will suddenly appear; and 4) most of all by a tendency to belittle the research and to castigate those who, departing from the traditional, have adopted methods which offer better educational opportunities for deaf persons.

For decades and without scientific evidence those who supported a "no-compromise" oral approach to education for deaf children have criticized those equally competent who believed an "oral-plus" approach was superior for the great majority of deaf children. Now that there is an **everincreasing** body of research to support the oral-plus position the attacks have become more intense and often more personal. Research designs are attacked **en masse** with blind disregard for anything good. Credentials of well-qualified researchers and of capable administrators are questioned. A program of leadership training in the area of deafness is disparaged possibly because the graduates have often taken the lead in implementing newer approaches to the education of deaf children. They are taught to disregard emotionalism and tradition, when practical and innovative methods are superior. While honest differences of opinion and divergent viewpoints can often be stimulating, the existing situation if continued can only result in further educational disadvantage to the deaf child.

There has been a rapidly increasing amount of research into many aspects of education of the deaf during the past 10 to 15 years. In the early 1960's Congress directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make a comprehensive national survey of education of the deaf. Research was further stimulated by this national committee's report on "Education of the Deaf" (The Babbidge Report). This report included the following:

The American people have no reason to be satisfied with their limited

success in educating deaf children and preparing them for full participation in our society.

This unsatisfactory state of education of the deaf cannot be attributed to any lack of dedication of those who teach and work with the deaf. The basic explanation lies in our failure to launch an aggressive assault on some of the basic problems of language learning of the deaf through experience or well-planned and adequately supported research, and in our failure to develop more systematic and adequate programs for educating the deaf at all levels.

Today the problem of teaching the deaf is further complicated by the fact that a greater proportion of our deaf young people were born deaf, or were deafened before their language had been acquired, than was the case twenty-five years ago.

For the purposes of this paper it is not necessary to document the many research studies of the past few years. Experienced educators of the deaf and those who work in peripheral areas are well aware of them if they keep abreast of current professional literature. There has been impressive research on deafness in the areas of education, psychology, sociology, psycholinguistics and psychiatry. This burgeoning body of research shows ever more clearly that the acquisition of language and hence learning on the part of deaf children can be greatly enhanced by **supplementing** the traditional and limited oral approach with the more visible methods of communication. Some schools are using the Rochester Method or Visible English whereby speech, speechreading, auditory training and writing are supplemented by the simultaneous use of finger-spelling. Others have adopted what they term "Total Communication," permitting the further addition of the language of signs. Neither method will solve all problems in educating deaf children but research shows they are the best approaches to date on meeting the needs of the great majority of such children. Both approaches make better use of the deaf child's principal avenue of learning—his eyes. The deaf child more easily masters that which he can see **clearly**. Despite the increasing weight of evidence some educators of the deaf are still afflicted with the Ostrich Syndrome. They refuse to see what is going on about them; to recognize the implications for change; to modify their programs to serve better the needs of the great majority of deaf children. They cling tenaciously to the outdated, no-compromise oral approach even with the very young deaf child whose limited command of language makes this approach a most frustrating experience both for him and for his parents.

According to the Babbidge Report, in 1964 the public residential schools for the deaf were the closest to generally available "high schools" for the deaf. A decade ago most of these schools were committed to the totally oral approach throughout their preparatory and primary departments and often well into the intermediate years. It was only after many students had shown a continuing inability to make satisfactory progress under these methods that supplemental and more visible methods were introduced. Because of parental pressures and the lack of objective research the best years for learning had often been lost. Recently an ever-increasing numbers of the finest residential schools in the country and an increasing number of day schools, day classes, and parochial schools have adopted either Total Communication or the Rochester Method as the accepted method of communication in classrooms for deaf children at all levels. As a result, upcoming generations of deaf children will have improved opportunities for educational achievement not available to their predecessors. A very few larger oral schools are still more or less successfully resisting the implications of research because of highly selective admission policies, but even this group is beginning to splinter as the formerly "oral" Pennsylvania School for the Deaf has adopted total communication along with the St. Mary's School in Buffalo, New York, and the growing number of day schools and classes.

When early research studies indicated changes were in the offing some educators pointed to the small numbers of children and the few schools included in the studies. As evidence supporting these early studies increased, the disparaging attacks continued by referring to those who disseminate these research findings or who point to the communication problems of the deaf as "Prophets of Doom." Again, the Ostrich Syndrome manifests itself.

One has to smile as he reads of the frantic attempts to question the credentials of spokesmen for the new approaches. They range from attempts to disparage research results with references to inadequate numbers and to study design, to equating the new visual supplements to speechreading and auditory training with the old combined system which was used only after many children were hopeless oral failures. Any remedial measures then were acceptable to enable the many oral failures to leave school with some communication ability and a modest education.

Modern Trends Belittled

One of the more humorous attempts to belittle the modern trend was an attack on Miss Nanette Fabray. Not long ago Miss Fabray, herself hard of hearing and

a champion of the rights and abilities of deaf people, spoke to a meeting of the American Medical Association telling them what physicians have long needed to know about the education of deaf children and their communication problems. As a result, an article was written attacking Miss Fabray's competence to speak on deafness. Miss Fabray, in addition to having a hearing problem, has worked with deaf persons and their organizations for years and is a member of the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf. Even more pitiful are the attempts to make those parents, who realize that their children have varying abilities, feel they are falling prey to the prophets of doom if they depart in any way from a pure oral philosophy. Some would still have the deaf child with limited oral ability remain in oral classes until all **incentive and opportunity** for an education have passed. They cite studies to show that deaf persons with the best paying jobs and the greatest job mobility are those who speak well and rely upon lipreading. They fail to point out that these deaf adults are often the children of privileged families. Their parents are often able to place them in advantageous positions in family-owned businesses or in those of friends. Many are postlingual-deaf.

Those afflicted with the Ostrich Syndrome attempt to point out that there have been only a dozen or so studies and these on limited samples of children. This was the attack launched on the original study of communication methods conducted by Dr. Birch and Dr. Stuckless at the University of Pittsburgh in 1964. "It was only one study with a limited sample of children." Since then there have been many such studies. Without exception they have indicated the same conclusion. The combination of oralism plus a more visible supplement is superior to oralism alone in assuring language mastery, school achievement, and emotional adjustment without a loss in speech and speechreading ability.

There is no research to show that the "no-compromise" oral programs are superior educationally to programs where a diversity of approaches is available. "No-compromise" proponents speak of the many successful oral deaf adults as evidence—but fail to mention the tens of thousands of educational failures under this system. Despite invitations to do so, oral schools have generally refused to participate in research programs which involve comparison with schools using supplemental methods. Some have even refused to share information with the National Office of Demographic Studies which annually gathers and disseminates information on tens of thousands of deaf students in schools throughout the country. The real loser in this whole situation is the deaf child. The educational tragedy of these children is often undiscovered until they become clients of rehabilitation and welfare agencies as they reach their late teen and young adulthood years.

Make Perceptible the Imperceptible

Educators who recognize long-existing inadequacies but are unwilling to make adjustments constantly call for research to discover better methods of preparing teachers, of teaching speech, and of developing greater skill in lipreading. These educators have developed an Ostrich Type Syndrome which makes them totally oblivious to the implications of research which supports approaches they are unwilling to accept. The problem is not so much the development of better teachers and of greater skills, although these are desirable, as it is putting to effective use that which we already know. The deaf child learns primarily through vision. We must find better ways to utilize this vision in developing language mastery and thus improving school achievement. We must make **perceptible** the imperceptible. Lipreading alone is a very poor medium of communication for the great majority of deaf people because of its imperceptibility. Lipreading when supplemented by fingerspelling or even by total communication is a far more effective means of communication and of instruction. Furthermore when children have the desire to communicate and the language to do so they are far more able to use the speech necessary for communication.

In addition to failure to recognize research implications for communication some educators fail to take into account the implications of the changing population in our schools. Prior to the 1940's the number of prelingually and adventitiously deaf school children were approximately even. Now, due to medical advances only a small percentage of children are postlingually deaf. Only a small percentage of children now enrolled in schools for the deaf have acquired speech or language prior to the time they lost their hearing. Children who already possessed a knowledge of language and the ability to speak had a much better chance to succeed under a strictly oral approach. Schools for the deaf must adapt to these changes in the school population. Traditional methods of communication do not work too satisfactorily with a population so different from that for which those methods were designed.

The many schools for the deaf adopting the newer more visible approach of the Rochester Method (or of total communication) use a complete multisensory visible oral-plus approach to language development. In these schools speech, lipreading, auditory training, reading and writing, the traditional oral approaches, are continuously emphasized but are supplemented by simultaneous and visible fingerspelling, a pure English medium. By using this method, the teacher is able to face the class and to synchronize what is said on the lips with the more visible form of English as spelled on the hands. In this way, the child has the opportunity to read the lips and still fill in the gaps through fingerspelling for that which might be misunderstood. This approach has already brought startling results in language

mastery and an overall increase in general achievement in schools which have adopted the change. Professional visitors from all over the United States and from abroad have expressed surprise and approval at the results in these schools.

The 3 R's Reinforced

Visible English or the Rochester Method is the best supplement to an otherwise oral approach because it is a pure English medium. Young children will use as adults those methods of communication which were accepted and taught during their language-formative years. If a child is to use English as an adult then he should use it as a child. In the philosophy for total communication which is to include signs, gestures, and pantomime with children from infancy until school-age years the important thing is to give the children a means of communication with their parents at a very early age. With children enrolling at the age of five or six there are other considerations. To quote Miss Margaret Kent, principal of the Maryland School, in a talk she gave on total communication at St. Mary's School for the Deaf in Buffalo, New York:

Fingerspelling reinforces reading and writing. Fingerspelling requires a similar level of maturation and background of language experience as reading and writing. The carry-over from fingerspelling, reading, and writing to pre-primers, readers and textbooks is a logical progression. The process is speeded up by the use or addition of more visible cues to the more obscure and fragmented approach of exclusive oralism. At no time do we see a diminution of ability in speech and speechreading.

The new approaches may not be a panacea but they are in keeping with the observations of many experienced educators of the deaf over a great many years, and more important are supported by the research evidence of recent years.

Time is of the essence in the educational life of the deaf child. It is time for all educators of the deaf to overcome the Ostrich Syndrome; to remove the sand from their eyes and to realize the key to more adequate language mastery and achievement for the deaf child lies in making more visible to him that which we wish him to learn. With skilled teachers this can be done without lessening the very important ability to speak and to read the lips.

Next NAD Convention

Seattle, Washington

June 30-July 6, 1974

Headquarters: Hotel Olympic

Dr. Eugene Mindel, Child Psychiatrist

BOWE: Dr. Mindel, I understand you became interested in deafness while in medical school, when you worked at the Gallaudet infirmary. Can you tell me a bit about your first reactions to deafness, deaf people, our language and lives?

MINDEL: My first contact with deaf people was fortuitous. I had an externship in the infirmary at Gallaudet College, which was located conveniently near the general hospital of Washington, D.C., where I spent my third year of training in medical school. A medical student had initiated this particular job position a year before and the administration was interested in hiring two additional medical students for infirmary duties at night. At that time, I was caught up in my studies and clinical work and came back to the college only at night. We lived in the prep-school dormitory, but actually had little contact with the boys who lived there.

As I would prefer to look back upon it, time considerations prevented me from becoming more involved with the deaf students; however, in the light of my current knowledge, I feel what I experienced then is the awkwardness that hearing people experience in the company of deaf people. Not having a common mode for communication, my social participation was very limited.

BOWE: You mean you did not know signs well at the time?

MINDEL: That's right. Naturally, I was able to relate better to the hard of hearing students or to the postlingually deafened students who were very good lipreaders and whose speech I could understand. Although I learned to understand the speech of many congenitally deaf people while I was there, I did not take the necessary steps to learn sign language.

As to my reactions to the lives of deaf people, I was then and remained so until 1966 woefully ignorant of the true complexities born of the handicap. It was not until I began my work in 1966 at Michael Reese and met people like McCay and Edith Vernon that I really began to understand the lives of deaf people. Of course, one cannot generalize about deaf people because of the varying degrees of handicap and the differences in their background. But that in itself is an important understanding. Often when one views a minority group from the outside, the tendency is to over-generalize. It is only when one becomes familiar with individual members of the minority group that he begins to learn of the varying influences of a handicap or social disadvantage upon the person's life.

BOWE: Since 1966, you have been deeply involved with deafness, first with the SRS project on mental health and deafness, then with the classic "They Grow in Silence" which has become a bestseller in the field, and now with the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf. Have you found this work rewarding and meaningful to you as a person?

MINDEL: Before becoming involved in the Social and Rehabilitation Service project on the mental health of deaf people, I had some general notions on the significance of deafness on mental health and mental development. I felt that I had something to learn about humankind by understanding deaf people. I felt that deaf people could tell us much about ourselves, but I also have always been moved by my encounters with individuals who are members of disadvantaged groups. Having grown up as a Jew in a distinctly non-Jewish community, I still have imbued within me a certain sensitivity to what it feels like to have to suffer to enjoy certain basic rights. When it became a professional endeavor it was not hard to make that step to try to understand what it is like to grow up deaf. Having done so, I have found this work most rewarding and meaningful.

Aside from and above what I have learned about people in general and about myself, I have come into contact with many deaf people with whom I have developed meaningful friendships, and I have learned much about the economic and

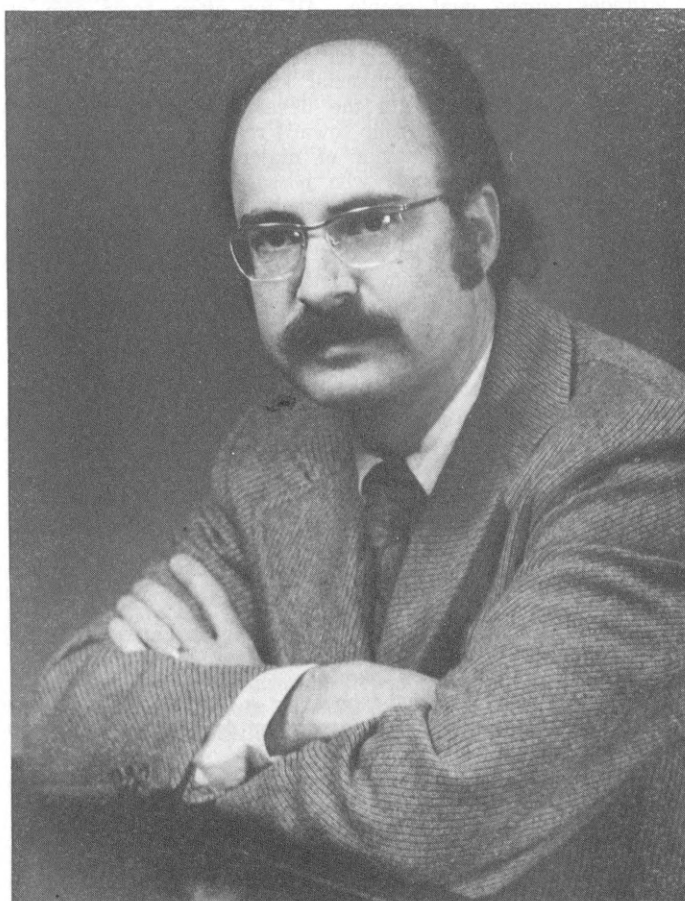
political issues involved in the creation of disadvantaged groups and maintaining them in that state.

BOWE: Let's get into some of those issues now. In the book, you posed the question: "Why do passions rise so high when issues (regarding communication) are discussed?" How would you answer that question now?

MINDEL: Answering this question is perhaps the most complex of the questions which we attempted to cover in "They Grow in Silence." Whenever one finds another individual becoming irate, it is, of course, obvious that very personal and important issues are being touched upon. I have tried to answer that question in "They Grow in Silence" by looking at the social contexts including the educational, political and economic issues. Also I have tried to investigate and understand what motivates people to work with deaf children and adults in the first place. Obviously, speech production has had considerable personal significance to traditional teachers of the deaf. They work so hard to create it in deaf children. But understanding why that speech is so important to the individual in the first place is a complex psychological tangle and not one that is easily unraveled without long and deep discussions with the individuals concerned.

BOWE: What have these discussions revealed to you?

MINDEL: It varies. Often one is left to conclude that it is simply job security. At other times, one can conclude that it is job insecurity. Some educators of the deaf have realized their tenuous position in regard to their goals for deaf children, and how often these goals have failed to materialize. Thus one is often dealing with professional ideals left unrealized. Often, those zealous teachers have attempted to



Dr. Eugene D. Mindel, M. D., Director, Child Services, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.



Dr. Mindel delivers his paper, "The Deaf Child and His Family," at a symposium held in Tel-Aviv, Israel, in May 1972. The conference theme was "Rehabilitation Trends in the United States."

impart their zeal to parents and have often succeeded. Thus, it is not only the responsibility for their own lives which they have taken on, but the lives of deaf children who have been under their educational guidance.

BOWE: I think I have seen some of that. It relates to what you said in the book about deaf people being "overcontrolled." Why do you believe we have been overcontrolled?

MINDEL: I believe that deaf people have been overcontrolled because they have become part of an educational-political-economic system. Educators have grown up in these systems and have learned to expect certain behavior patterns and attitudes among deaf people. All too often, their own attitudes have been paternalistic. The real needs of deaf people, especially the need for real independence based on language competence and social knowledge, have been neglected. Interference with the development of skills which move a disadvantaged group toward real independence seems to characterize the behavior of majority and/or controlling cultures; however, people who possess normal hearing are in a much better position to remedy this situation. Forcing the use of speech as the only mode of communication is a system of overcontrol because it deprives deaf people of an adequate language system which parallels the completeness of the major culture's language. The lack of free movement in the social system and major life decisions being made by the hearing culture spell overcontrol for deaf people.

BOWE: Do you feel that this is changing now?

MINDEL: Yes, I do feel that this is changing now. It has changed by the emergence of able spokesmen from the deaf community, and also by the dedication of professionals who are able to present the facts without fear. Of course, my dear friend and colleague, Dr. McCay Vernon, must be cited as an exemplary person in that regard. The National Association of the Deaf has emerged as a very capable spokesman for the deaf community and the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, attempting to combine the knowledge and capacities of many groups, has gone a long way toward improving the situation.

BOWE: Let's go back to the book for a minute. Why do you feel that the importance of speech for deaf people has been "overdetermined"?

MINDEL: As the debate usually runs, those who support speech are pitted against those who support manual communication. It has never been my position that speech is not important for deaf people. The problem has been one of emphasis. I believe that deaf children should be taught speech when they already have a workable language base derived from the early introduction of manual communication and finger-

spelling. The teaching of speech has become an important thing for hearing people who often seem to be responding out of their own needs to see deaf people speak and conform to the majority culture rather than an accurate and sympathetic understanding of the true communication needs of deaf people. It is overdetermined because of its deep emotional ties in those who attempt to teach the speech. That goes beyond the real needs of deaf people to personal issues not related to deaf people.

BOWE: I see. As a child psychiatrist, would you comment on this in terms of the parent-child relationship?

MINDEL: I have been criticized for placing the so-called oral-manual controversy at the center of so many of the difficulties that the deaf person encounters; however, when one deprives a human being of the ability to communicate in an effective way, it has a very widespread effect on all aspects of that individual's development. Particularly, I believe it affects the early parent-child relationship, not only because of the tension that arises out of having a handicapped child, but also because it prevents the parent from going about the job of child-rearing in a natural fashion. If the child is not given a flexible language vehicle very early, the parent must constantly struggle to communicate about even the most basic needs. I believe the parent and child can very early become alienated. If that is not adequately resolved, the alienation can harden as time goes on.

BOWE: We will, I think, be discussing some of these issues at the next COSD Forum on "The Deaf Child and His Family." What advice would you offer a parent concerned about maintaining the mental health of his deaf child and the emotional stability of his family?

MINDEL: I would recommend first of all that the parents get an adequate diagnosis of their child's handicap. That is a process which unfolds over the first few years of the child's life. It is an unfortunate thing, but parents must often be kept waiting while a true understanding of their child's handicap is achieved. Beginning communication with the child early allows the family to move toward a more normalized parent-child interaction. It reduces tension in the family and allows a more natural unfolding of the child's capacities. As I stated in a recent editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, parents must work together with the professionals—the physicians and allied medical personnel—in understanding their child's handicap. The information must be given to a well-informed and sensitive physician who can make his contribution and then make referrals to appropriate other agencies. At times, parents do need the help of social workers, psychologists or psychiatrists in dealing with some of their personal feelings about having a deaf child. The deaf child has enough difficulty learning to cope with his own handicap without having to cope with the burden of his parents' emotional reactions to his handicap. So in sum, adequate diagnosis, the creation of a working flexible parent-professional team, and getting professional help for the parent when necessary, will go a long way toward maintaining the mental health of the deaf child, and protecting the stability of the family. As is well-known, the divorce rate among families with deaf children is higher than normal. It is because the deaf child, or any handicapped child, tends to bring out weaknesses in a marriage which, if not resolved, can lead to a rupture of the marital bond.

BOWE: While we are on this, I want to ask you about one statement from the final report of the mental health project. Initially, you had an expectation that more highly educated parents would discover their child's deafness at an earlier age; that assumption proved erroneous. Why?

MINDEL: That statement derived from a bit of cultural snobbery, assuming that education and parental sensitivity went hand in hand. It was not long before I was able to confront myself with that in dealing with families who were economically disadvantaged. It almost goes without saying that these families have just as much sensitivity to their children and interest in their welfare as more economically advantaged and better educated families. In addition, many disadvan-



TEL AVIV, MAY 25, 1972—Dr. Mindel (seated at extreme right) was a featured speaker at a conference held in Israel. Left to right: Mrs. Mindel (Heane), Dr. John John, Dr. Kaye Meadow and Dr. Lloyd Meadow. Standing are members of the Association for the Deaf and Mute of Tel Aviv.

taged families can avail themselves of the help offered by modern medical agencies. As an example, if an expectant mother is attending a well-run and sophisticated prenatal clinic and contracts rubella, she can be warned by the physician that damage to the child may occur. Thus if she decides to go ahead with the pregnancy, she can be alerted early to potential congenital difficulties.

BOWE: Let's stay with the parents awhile. How do parents "over-identify" with their young deaf child, assuming that his mouthing imitations mean that he wants to learn to speak? This seems to be my day for "overitis."

MINDEL: Parents over-identify in the sense that they try to imagine what it would be like for them to lose their own hearing. Thus, all that the ability to hear and communicate has meant to them in their own development is suddenly placed "on the line," so to speak. It is not this way with the deaf child. He has never had hearing and, therefore, will have a very different experience in communicating. The deaf child needs the guidance of people who will understand what it is like to be born deaf. One of the results of the over-identification is an excessive, sometimes "soupy" sympathy. This kind of "do-goodedness" accomplishes little for the deaf child, but does give the hearing person some temporary sense that he has done something worthwhile for the deaf child. The crucial issue is that hearing people often look at the wrong aspect of being deaf. They assume that the only and most important problem is an inability to hear and speak. A more profound deprivation is the inability to explore linguistic and cultural (social) subtleties because of inadequate internal language development. This leads to an isolation from the majority culture on many levels and this is the most devastating aspect of the handicap.

BOWE: I'd like to second that strongly. I had what must seem to many people to be the ideal educational placement—total integration in a regular public school in my own hometown, knowing no deaf people at all—but what these people, these oralists forget, is that you can miss out on some very important things, on feedback from others, on familial and cultural heritage, on friendships, on casual give-and-take—frankly, I was often very lonely. Well, we're getting off the

point, or more accurately, I am. Here we go again: You have advised caution with respect to espousing early oral education for deaf children. Why?

MINDEL: Early oral education implies that parents very early will begin to use speech with their deaf child, throwing language concepts at him at a time before even hearing children are able to use language in such a complex manner. I cannot answer this question briefly. I refer the reader to the fifth chapter of "They Grow in Silence" and to some of the writings in psycholinguistics by Ursula Bellugi, Eric Lenneberg and Donald Moores. Understanding the orderly way in which language evolves allows one to see in a most "commonsensical" way that introduction of a viable linguistic system at an early age is the critical issue. Oralism, because it requires so much of the child in the way of lip-reading—he is asked to extract all of the meaning from the use of the lips in a context which is not yet fully comprehensible to him—makes early oralism a very difficult procedure. I am not opposed to the use of oralism, but only at a time when it is appropriate for the child. I believe that the parent, from the outset, should begin using a total communication system. As the child's language capacities evolve, he will begin to pick up the oral components of language.

BOWE: I saw that in the children I taught in Pennsylvania. The kids would pick up the sign first, use it alone for a few days, then suddenly begin to speak along with the sign. It was beautiful watching them.

MINDEL: Our experience has shown that total communication is a very sound system. Children raised under this system are of equal or superior proficiency in the use of oral communication techniques to those children who have been raised on an oral only method from an early age.

BOWE: One of my little boys—he was four when he came to our school and a terror around the house, no real communication except whining and squealing—shows how much TC can help. By the end of the school year, his speech was unbelievably good, his vocabulary had grown from five words to God knows how many and he was a perfect gentleman at home. Of course, the fact that the whole family learned to sign made most of the difference. That leads me to my

next question: Do you feel that educators often try to make parents into "teachers in the home" and that this can be overdone? There's another "over."

MINDEL: I believe that parents must participate in the deaf child's education. I feel that an oral-only approach interferes with the pleasures one can have in raising a deaf child. Its very tediousness breaks the child's spontaneity. Home instruction in oralism as a sole communication technique interferes with natural learning. However, I do believe in thoroughly educating parents in the problems of deaf children and in the use of early total communication. They can help broaden the child's knowledge whenever the opportunity arises, in the natural environment of the home. Obviously, I do feel home training can be overdone, but it shouldn't be "underdone."

BOWE: That makes me feel good, since I was really working hard with the parents. We seem to be on parents for now, so let's stay there for one more question. Let me quote one paragraph from the Michael Reese Hospital report in which I think you have uncovered a valuable and sensitive insight into the parent-child relationship, and ask you to comment on it:

"In parents where there is mobilization of anger, one can speculate somewhat on the relevant dynamics. These parents have focused all of their feelings about the child's deafness on the one issue of communication. They have successfully excluded from their awareness all of the areas in which the child is unable to match his hearing peers and have concentrated their thoughts around much more limited goals. Anger at the child for introducing the stress of having to communicate with him by difficult means and damage to their self-esteem become bound up in this one commitment which they believe is a solution. To ask these parents to examine an alternate method implies that they must relinquish the method by which they have bound up their anger and return to the early, unresolved feelings about having a deaf child. Because of the nature of the parents' personalities, they are unable to make the switch, and there is hostility directed at whomever stimulates it, who then must back away."

MINDEL: One of my more difficult experiences as a child psychiatrist working with parents of deaf children has been finding ways to remedy unsatisfactory resolutions to the feelings generated over having a deaf child. One of the kinds of unsatisfactory solutions, which you have quoted above, is quoted from my earlier writings. It does not do to confront a parent with the kind of statement which you have quoted there. It is the natural reaction of anyone to be angry when they are confronted with unsatisfactory solutions to difficult situations. One must approach parents with an understanding and accepting attitude, not a critical attitude toward the kinds of solutions they have worked out. Thus, if I have found a situation such as that you have described with parents who are open to change, I can approach the job of bringing about change with some degree of optimism; however, if parents are clinging desperately to this kind of solution and

to alter it would become severely disruptive to the family, one must not tamper with what already exists. To do so would threaten the stability of the entire family. If this occurs, no one is any better off, and perhaps worse off than when they began. Thus oralism, once embraced, becomes a very difficult philosophy to extricate parents from. They have put "all their eggs in one basket."

BOWE: OK. Let's move on. In the past, and to a lesser extent today, the "authority" figures in the field were for the most part oral in orientation. Do you feel that this might have played a role in the formation of opinions by workers on the firing line?

MINDEL: Students generally maintain considerable loyalty to the philosophy of their mentors. If they are asked to teach deaf children and are given no alternative philosophy, and not trusting their own sensitivities and creativity, they will be hard put to change. There are many people who simply do not have the courage to question authority. Some people cannot change until other authorities can dissuade these people "on the firing line" from their original philosophy and supplant the original authority figures with new authority figures.

BOWE: As you look over the field today, do you expect that increased participation by deaf persons will significantly alter education for deaf children—how? Might there be any negative effects?

MINDEL: As I have already stated, I feel that the increased participation of deaf persons has already had a considerable significance in altering the education of deaf children. The opportunity for hearing parents of deaf children to meet deaf adults has gone a long way toward desegregating deaf people. In many hearing people, it has also created the willingness to learn the language of deaf people and not place all of the burden for learning to adapt to the hearing society on the deaf person. It is not only the deaf spokesmen who have been bringing about the change, but the increase in the number of vocal parents of deaf children who have been expressing their outrage and doing something about it. It is these people who are the ones most often meeting and working with deaf leaders.

I see the negative effects as being only minimal. It is very hard to predict such effects, but I guess they could come from some ingenuousness that one occasionally finds among deaf people—an ingenuousness that has arisen from a diminished amount of social participation. Social participation allows for one to become increasingly aware of the subtleties, and the mores of their culture. If a hearing person finds that a deaf person is placing himself in an awkward position because the deaf person is unaware of certain subtleties, then there must be open and frank discussion between the hearing and deaf persons over these issues. It is often hard for deaf people to know who is acting in their best interests, and who is acting in the best interests of hearing people, pretending to be acting in the best interests of deaf people. With an increased participation between deaf and hearing people, I believe that the problem, which is a minor one at the present time, will become even less significant.

BOWE: Thank you, Dr. Mindel.

History Of CAID

(Continued from page 9)

vention of Superintendents and Principals (Executives) of the American Schools for the Deaf met concurrently with the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf in Washington, D. C., in 1868. Three conventions, 8th (1874), 23rd (1923) and 27th (1931) were held in Canada. Five conventions have been held in Illinois, four each in New York, Connecticut and Ohio and three in California. The Indiana School, host for the 1973 convention, will be having its second time around, having hosted the 7th convention in 1870.

Baltimore City Council Requests Credit Courses In Sign Language

The City Council of Baltimore, Md., has adopted a resolution (Bill No. 542) requesting the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City and the Maryland State Board of Education to establish a program in the language of signs used by the deaf that would be offered as an elective in the secondary and adult education language curriculum. Passage of the resolution by the Council possibly marks the first time that a state or city governmental body has officially requested

the establishment of such a program.

Noting that an estimated 21,000 deaf persons live in Maryland (4,700 of them in Baltimore), the resolution acknowledges the efforts already launched by local boards of education and adult education programs in Prince Georges and Frederick Counties. (For example, Parkdale High School in Prince Georges County will offer this semester a credit course in the language of signs as a foreign language elective.) But the bill encourages the further expansion of these programs to bridge the communication gap between the state's hearing and deaf populations.

History Of The Convention Of American Instructors Of The Deaf

By FRED R. MURPHY

(The use of the terms "deaf and dumb" and "Institution" in this article is solely in keeping with the general acceptance of those terms at the time the incidents narrated occurred. Everyone should be happy that they are no longer used today.)

With the 46th meeting of the Convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf only months away, it is interesting to delve into the pages of history and read about the first convention of this organization. (*Annals*, Vol. 3, No. 1, October 1850).

The first call for a convention to meet at the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was issued June 12, 1849. The date was set for August 29, 1849. Owing to the prevalence of an epidemic of cholera, this meeting was postponed and re-scheduled for the following year at the same place. The date was set for August 28-30, 1850. The call was issued by H. P. Peet, D. E. Bartlett, and J. A. Cary—the same people who issued the 1849 call. Dr. Peet was president of the New York Institution, and Bartlett and Cary were professors at this Institution.

According to the committee on credentials, as recorded in the *Annals*, there were 35 persons listed as delegates to the convention. Six institutions were listed by the delegates as being the institutions they represented. They were the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn., the Pennsylvania Institution, the Indiana Institution, the Illinois Institution, the North Carolina Institution and the New York Institution. In addition there were a number of delegates not listed as instructors of the deaf. Among these were the secretary of the State of New York, two ministers, three former instructors of the deaf and dumb, the superintendent of public schools in New Jersey, and the principal of the Asylum for the Blind at Lausanne, Switzerland.

The Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet of Hartford was unable to attend this convention because of his health. (Gallaudet died September 10, 1851.) Another Gallaudet, Thomas Gallaudet of the New York Institution, was in attendance at this convention. He was Rev. Gallaudet's son.

At the onset of the convention a Committee on Business was appointed to outline the topics for discussion by the delegates. At the suggestion of this committee, the following report was adopted.

"... in addition to the reading of such papers as should be presented, it would be expedient to discuss the following questions:

1. What branches of study should be included in a course of five years' instruction.

2. What branches of study should be included in a course of seven years' instruction.

3. At what age should pupils be admitted to an institution, and what should be the length of their periods of instruction.

4. Obstacles in the way of their improvement.

5. Articulation.

6. Textbooks.

7. Trades.

8. Amusements.

9. Library.

10. Method of teaching Grammar, Geography, etc.

11. Division of time each day.

12. Government of pupils.

13. Should the sexes be classified together.

14. Support of institutions.

15. Use of signs.

The convention was called to order by H. P. Peet, LL.D., president of the New York Institution. Dr. Peet nominated Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore as temporary chairman of the convention. Gen. Wetmore was first vice president of the New York Institution. He took office with a few appropriate remarks. He considered the science of deaf-mute instruction of infinite importance, and looked upon it as an era in the history of the cause, that this Convention had assembled. "We here meet," he said, "in council, to consult upon measures in which we are all interested, and to seek to advance and give permanence to the efforts in which we are engaged." In concluding, he invoked the blessings of Heaven on the deliberations of the body.

Thomas Gallaudet of the New York Institution was appointed secretary pro tem.

A nominating committee, charged with nominating permanent officers of the convention, presented the following slate which was unanimously accepted.

Hon. Christopher Morgan, president. (He was secretary of the State of New York and superintendent of common schools; therefore it is safe to presume that the first president of the American Instructors of the Deaf was **not** an instructor or even an executive officer of a school for the deaf.) The Rev. W. W. Turner (Conn.), Dr. H. P. Peet (N. Y.), Joshua Foster (Pa.), J. S. Brown (Ind.), W. D. Cooke (N. C.), Thomas Officer (Ill.) and O. P. Fannin (Georgia) were elected vice presidents. L. H. Woodruff (Conn.) and I. Lewis Peet (N. Y.) were elected secretaries.

The name of O. P. Fannin of Georgia does not appear in the report of the committee on credentials. It may be surmised that he arrived later (transportation being what it was in those days) and was certified. If this is true any thought of a gatecrasher at the convention may be dispensed with.

Before the first session of the convention got underway, a Mr. Whiton, a deaf-mute delegate from Connecticut, nominated Thomas Gallaudet to serve as in-

terpreter of the Convention for the benefit of the deaf and dumb gentlemen present.

The rules of the convention were brief. They were:

1. The members of this Convention present at any time appointed for a meeting shall constitute a quorum for all purposes of general discussion and debate and of adjournment.

2. The president, or one of the vice presidents, or in their absence, a member chosen by the majority for the purpose, shall preside at each meeting of the Convention.

3. The proceedings at each meeting shall be in the following order:

- a. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

- b. Reports from committees.

- c. Reading of communications.

- d. Unfinished business.

4. All committees shall report in writing.

5. Every resolution shall be reduced to writing and subscribed by the name of the member offering the same.

6. At all meetings of the Convention, the rules of proceeding shall be those contained in Jefferson's Manual, except in those cases herein specially provided for.

On a motion of Dr. Peet, it was resolved "that the deliberations of each day be opened with an exposition of Scripture and prayer in the language of signs and be closed by a prayer in the same language."

The proceedings of the first convention were printed in the *Annals of the Deaf* (Vol. III, No. 1, October 1850) and occupied 35 pages of space. This is in sharp contrast to the 783 pages used by the proceedings of the latest convention (45th) in Little Rock (1971).

The format of the first convention consisted of the reading of a prepared paper by someone in attendance, followed by an open discussion of the subject material and culminating in the offering of resolutions calling for, or suggesting, specific action to be taken.

Social aspects of the convention were limited to one evening in which the delegates to the convention were entertained by Gen. P. M. Wetmore at his home. The proceedings did not elaborate on the entertainment provided.

It was the feeling of the delegates to this convention that the next convention should be held one year hence and at a place and date designated by the General Committee (officers of the organization). Records show that the second convention met at Hartford, Conn., August 27-29, 1851. Since its organization the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf has met at two or three year intervals with one prolonged interval, 1941-1947 (World War II). The first con-

(Continued on page 8)

HI FOLKS, WE WELCOME YOU!



Famed MOUNT
RAINIER with
its snow capped
crown - - -



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Queen City of the Pacific
Northwest - - - the famed
SPACE NEEDLE - - -

the deaf of the State of Washington - - -

**WELCOME and BECKON YOU to the 32nd Bi-
ennial Convention of the NATIONAL ASSOCI-
ATION of the DEAF to be held in our fair city
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You Will Find Our EVERGREEN STATE and BEAUTIFUL CITY So Fascinating, You Will Want To COME AGAIN and AGAIN!
THE WASH. STATE ASSOC. OF THE DEAF, HOST TO THE 1974 CONVENTION PLANS TO
MAKE THE GATHERING ONE OF THE BEST EVER. COME AND SEE!

*Seattle welcomes you. Welcome to the beautiful city of Seattle,
the jewel of the Northwest. WE ARE COUNTING ON SEEING YOU
ALL IN 1974!*

Task Force On Deafness Meet In Copenhagen; Continues Efforts Started In Rome

Under the guidance of Dr. Edna S. Levine, and with the assistance of the United States Social and Rehabilitation Service grant, 11 members of the 25-member task force on deafness gathered in Copenhagen, Denmark, December 10-14, 1972, to finalize plans that were initiated in Rome in March 1972.

The entire concept originated with Dr. Levine early in 1967. This came as a result of her being chairman of the World Federation of the Deaf's Commission on Psychology. In this capacity Dr. Levine wrote to World Federation of the Deaf member nations soliciting papers for the Congress scheduled to be held in Warsaw the summer of 1967.

As a result, Dr. Levine became aware of the dearth of services to the deaf the world over. Then she met with Dr. Alexander Hulek, then chief of the Rehabilitation Unit of the United Nations. Dr. Hulek, by coincidence, was at that time also involved with the World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf, and as a Polish national conceived the idea of developing a manual on deafness which could be sponsored by the United Nations and serve as a major tool in promoting the interests of deaf people the world over. In particular, such a manual might be of great value in aiding emerging nations to develop programs for their deaf people. For the most part no such programs exist. Where they do exist, the programs are rudimentary and in great need of the assistance and expertise that is available in the more developed countries of the world.

Dr. Hulek encouraged Dr. Levine to write to U. Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations, to seek official UN sponsorship of the project. But Dr. Hulek

OUR COVER PICTURE

Working on the Manual on Deafness in Rome last spring were, left to right: Dr. Walter Carlin (United States), Mrs. Shirley Pacetti (United States interpreter), Dr. Terje Basilier (Norway), Sigfrid Dohn (Denmark), Mervin D. Garretson (United States), Dr. Edna S. Levine (United States), Frederick C. Schreiber (United States), Dr. Eric S. Greenaway (England), Dr. Y. P. Kapur (United States).

left the UN shortly afterwards and the project lay dormant until 1970, when encouraged by Dr. Kesurrem, Dr. Hulek's successor, it was revived. With the official sponsorship came the assurances that if such a manual could be developed to the standards of the United Nations' technical assistance publications, the UN would undertake to publish and distribute it.

Then followed the task of selecting people for the task force. Dr. Levine wrote to the World Federation of the Deaf for suggestions, consulted with her colleagues in the United States and out of the mass of suggestions the final group emerged—a 28-member list that included some of the most distinguished professionals in the area of deafness throughout the world.

Members selected included: Dr. T. Walter Carlin, Ghana; Dr. Y. P. Kapur, India; Dr. Terje Basilier, Norway; Dr. Eric Greenaway, Great Britain; Dr. Borkowska-Gaertig, Poland; Dr. Sigfrid Dohn, Denmark; Rut Madebrink, Sweden; Dr. Maurice Kuker, France; Dr. Cesare Magarotto, Italy; Mr. Teodoro Manzanedo, Argentina; Luiza B. Isnard, Brazil; Dr. Herbert Feuchte, West Germany; Mr. A. Reich, Israel; Dr. Dragoljub Vukotic, Yu-

goslavia; Mrs. Yahaya Isa, Malaysia; Mr. Frederick C. Schreiber, United States; Mr. Mervin Garretson, United States; and Dr. Donald Harrington, United States.

Once the task force was selected, Dr. Levine, Dr. Carlin and Messrs. Schreiber and Mervin Garretson commenced setting the groundwork for the manual. Outlines were prepared and after some hesitancy between Italy and Denmark, both of whom offered their assistance in the form of accommodations and facilities, the first meeting was held in Rome in March 1972.

The Italian National Association of the Deaf provided housing and staff for the meeting; the UN sponsorship made it possible for the participants to secure governmental assistance with travel and out of all this came eight days of intensive discussion on the desired contents for such a manual. Altogether 15 chapters were contemplated and 15 individuals were assigned the responsibility of developing these sections. The sections, when completed, are to be turned over to an Editorial Board which will have the task of blending them into a comprehensive whole. Members of the Editorial Board are: Editor: Edna S. Levine; Co-Editors: T. Walter Carlin and Eric S. Greenaway; Associate Editorial Board: Cesare Magarotto, Sigfrid Dohn and Dragoljub Vukotic; Editorial Committee: Mervin Garretson, Mrs. Yahaya Isa, Y. P. Kapur, Frederick C. Schreiber and Herbert Feuchte.

Discussions in Rome ranged from preschool to aged and covered such areas as early identification of deafness, preschool programs, education, employment and social and spiritual needs. Of major interest was the fact that the task force recognized the need for something other than the oral-only manifesto of the 1880 Milan Conference on Education for the Deaf and as a result, presented the first major breakthrough since that time.

While in Rome, the task force was also honored with a half-hour private audience with Pope Paul VI who spoke knowledgeably on the needs of deaf people and offered encouragement for the endeavors of the group.

The December meeting in Copenhagen was sponsored by Dr. Dohn of the Children's Clinic and supported by Oticon, a manufacturer of hearing aids. Oticon, incidentally, has been very helpful to the deaf in other areas as well, supporting at times meetings of the Bureau of the World Federation of the Deaf and other groups. With the completion of the meeting of Copenhagen, it remains but to finish the individual manuscripts according to the outlines agreed upon. Then these will be edited, incorporated into one unit and, when approved by the task force, submitted to the United Nations for publication.

While no target date has been (or can



CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS IN ROME—Sigfrid Dohn (Denmark), Dr. Edna S. Levine (United States), Frederick C. Schreiber (United States), Mervin D. Garretson (United States), Dr. Eric Greenaway (England), Dr. Y. P. Kapur (United States), Mrs. Sela (Israel), Dr. Dragoljub Vukotic (Yugoslavia), Dr. Sulejman Masovic (Yugoslavia), Dr. Donald Harrington (United States), Teodoro Manzanedo (Argentina), Mrs. Daunta Borkowska-Gaertig (Poland), Mrs. Rut Madebrink (Sweden), Dr. Herbert Feuchte (Germany), Mrs. Shirley Pacetti (United States, interpreter), Dr. Terje Basilier (Norway), Dr. Cesare Magarotto (Italy).



Left: United States representatives, Frederick C. Schreiber and Mervin D. Garretson. Right: Dr. Cesare Magarotto (Italy), Dr. T. Walter Carlin (United States).



Right: Dr. Terje Basilier (Norway), Dr. Herbert Feuchte (West Germany), Dr. Cesare Magarotto (Italy), Dr. T. Walter Carlin (United States).

be) set for the publication of the manual, it is expected that this will be accomplished prior to the convening of the VIIth World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf in the summer of 1975. Certainly it is fitting that such a manual, conceived through the World Federation of the Deaf, should make its debut at a World Congress. The 1975 Congress will be held in Washington, D. C., at the Washington Hilton. Congress dates are July 30-August 6 and the National Association of the Deaf is sponsor with the assistance of the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON

ISRAEL—A sign warning "Deaf People Ahead" was set up in King George Avenue, Jerusalem. It drew an angry letter from Moshe Batzrai, an expert on traffic. "What next?" he asked. "Will we be seeing 'Caution—lame people ahead' or 'Bald people ahead'?" The City Council surrendered and took down the sign which was requested by a school for the deaf. (From the **British Deaf News**, Vol. 8, No. 10).

Great Britain—The Somerset Diocesan Mission to the Deaf purchased an old building and intended to remodel and use the building as a social center for the deaf but needed money. A social worker for the deaf suggested "sign-in" as a way of raising funds for this remodeling and he also volunteered to do the sign-in and continued until 8:30 p.m.—10 hours without interruption!

In order to eat or drink, he had to switch to the American fingerspelling! (The British fingerspelling requires the use of two hands.) His 10-hour sign-in was regarded as a success because the Mission collected over \$2,000 during the sign-in marathon.



AUDIENCE WITH POPE—Francesco Rubino (Italy), Frederick C. Schreiber (United States), Dr. Dragoljub Vukotic (Yugoslavia), Mr. Mervin D. Garretson (United States), Pope Paul VI, Children of Dr. Magarotto (in front of Pope), Dr. Cesare Magarotto (Italy), Dr. Edna S. Levine (United States), Sigfrid Dohn (Denmark), Vittorio Ierella (Italy), Mounier Kuhn (France), Teodoro Manzanedo (Argentina), Dr. Sulejman Masovic (Yugoslavia).

Sweden—By agreement, the club for parents of deaf children uses the physical facilities of Stockholm Club for the Deaf. The club for parents of deaf children is also invited to publish its articles in the local newsletter for the deaf. Deaf members may attend its meetings if they wish.

This arrangement was found fruitful as the parents became very interested in meeting deaf adults and were willing to learn the language of signs.

A high school in Pitea, a city in the northern part of Sweden, offers the language of signs as an elective subject. Eleven students have been enrolled for this subject last year.

The Royal Board of Education arranged a course for those wishing to teach the language of signs. Eighteen persons took the course and were expected to be able

to teach the language of signs to hearing persons.

Sports results:

Soccer: Denmark-Norway, 5-0

Tennis: Great Britain won the Maere Cup and Italy the Copenhagen Cup. Germany-France, 5-0

Badminton: Denmark-England, 5-4

Coming events: International swimming events in Hamburg, Germany, in March. XII World Games for the Deaf in Malmo, Sweden, July 21-28.

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LAWRENCE NEWMAN

signs of silence

The biography of Bernard Bragg, **Signs of Silence** by Helen Powers, marks a milestone in books published about the deaf. Here is no helpless Belinda cornered and raped, no one-eyed television deaf murderer, no poverty-ridden, ignorant deaf mute. Instead, we have the simple, honest story of a highly motivated deaf person who has gone through what so many of us have gone through when our deafness bumps against people whose world is monitored by sound. The background scenes are familiar to many of us deaf people: the homes of adult deaf, a residential school for the deaf, the activities of the National Theatre of the Deaf.

The book cover of **Signs of Silence** is attractively illustrated with theatrical human faces on the wings of butterflies and two pairs of hands in open and closed positions. The symbolic connotations can have different interpretations but I like to think that they portray the complex character that is Bernard Bragg. Chase butterflies and they flit away. Be still and perhaps they will alight on you. Corner Bernard Bragg and he will become evasive or else mask his inner self with the outward trappings of his acting art. Stay with him and develop his friendship and confidence, if you can, and a more realistic picture of Bernard Bragg emerges—a person of warmth, of sensitivity, of a burning passion to be the best in his acting profession even if, at times, it meant stepping on the toes of others and giving them the impression he was a colossal egotist.

Helen Powers succeeds in depicting the insecurity and loneliness that marked Bernard Bragg's life but there is some question as to whether they were due to his deafness rather than to his driving goal to become a first class actor. More likely, the two were so intertwined as to become indistinguishable and made Bernard Bragg what he is.

Imagine for one moment a deaf man trying to weave plot, sketch characters and anecdotes, portray vignettes of life through the process of mime before blase, sophisticated patrons of a nightclub. What did he have? Nothing but makeup paint, talented hands and a face that can depict the contours of life, a mind, quick, aware, ingenious and, in large doses, determination. Bernard Bragg's inner resources were constantly taxed; he must reach without sound an audience acclimatized to sound.

Whether in public or in private, whether among friends or strangers, Bernard constantly felt he had to perform, to be a mover and shaker. In an all-male school of burly man-boy students he had to call on his acting gifts to be well-liked—and to be left alone. From all of his experiences he thus emerged as a figure of authority in matters related to the stage. In such a position he was bound to rub others the wrong way. Also, with his singleness of purpose and efforts to reach the top he was bound to fall on shards of insecurity and loneliness.

Helen Powers has a gift for drawing out and pinpointing turning points and key aspects not only in Bernard Bragg's life but also on the general theme of deafness. Take this passage:

... Bernard said that curiosity is too often a void in a deaf child's growth. When he taught deaf children at the California School for the Deaf, he was distressed by the absence of inquisitiveness, or the urge to experiment and ask questions. This he attributed to the lack of communication in the home. When a deaf child in a hearing family probes into something he is not supposed to, and is reprimanded, he is given the impression that he should not touch things, or investigate, but no one may be able to explain the reason why. Since he can't ask questions, he must learn by discovery, but the association between curiosity and reprimand is established very early in the deaf child's life, and the pattern is not easily changed.

In a way **Signs of Silence** is a work of art, a panoramic painting with the solitary figure, Bernard Bragg, in the foreground and dabs of background information on definition of deafness, on teaching the deaf to speak, on the excruciating task of learning language, on problems that emerge as a by-product of deafness.

In her treatment of background information, Helen Powers is at her best on the National Theatre of the Deaf. This should be of no surprise since it was the catalyst that set off her interest in this unique theatre, in the deaf people and in Bernard Bragg. So powerfully moved was the author by her theatrical experience that she herself was able to pen lines of what she saw with originality and imaginative grace: "Tears fell from their fingertips... Fire shot from their hands as each finger became a flame... Love and tenderness were conveyed as these... arms swayed gently as two ribbons in the wind."

Helen Powers decided to set limits for herself and to move within a certain framework of reference when she set out the task of writing the biography of Bernard Bragg. The story of Bernard Bragg is so interesting that one wishes somehow she had done much more—for example, recorded the actual conversations going on, given us a deeper sense and taste of the two worlds Bernard Bragg inhabited, described some of the innumerable escapades in which he was involved, the fun and joy he brought to his friends in his inimitable style.

Bernard Bragg might have been lonely and unhappy but, I suspect, no more than others of the same theatrical ilk and who can hear. Bernard Bragg had a zest for living, for wining and dining, for talking all night. Laughter came easy to him but then perhaps this was his other self, perhaps Helen Powers could see more objectively than we, his friends, could.

Be that as it may, **Signs of Silence** will appeal to many types of readers—the deaf people who can identify with him and with what is said, the parents of deaf children who can gain information and insights and get to understand their own deaf offspring better, the educators and others in the area of deafness who will gain perspective, the public at large who, as Robert F. Panara in the preface describes it, can become involved in "the story of a man, deaf from birth, who followed his heart's desire and became the Prince of Players on the silent stage."

Its appeal to the public can best be summed up by Nanette Fabray who, in her introduction, poignantly phrases it: "When you have read this book, Bernard Bragg will still be deaf. But you no longer will be indifferent."

Signs of Silence by Helen Powers. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, New York, \$6.95.

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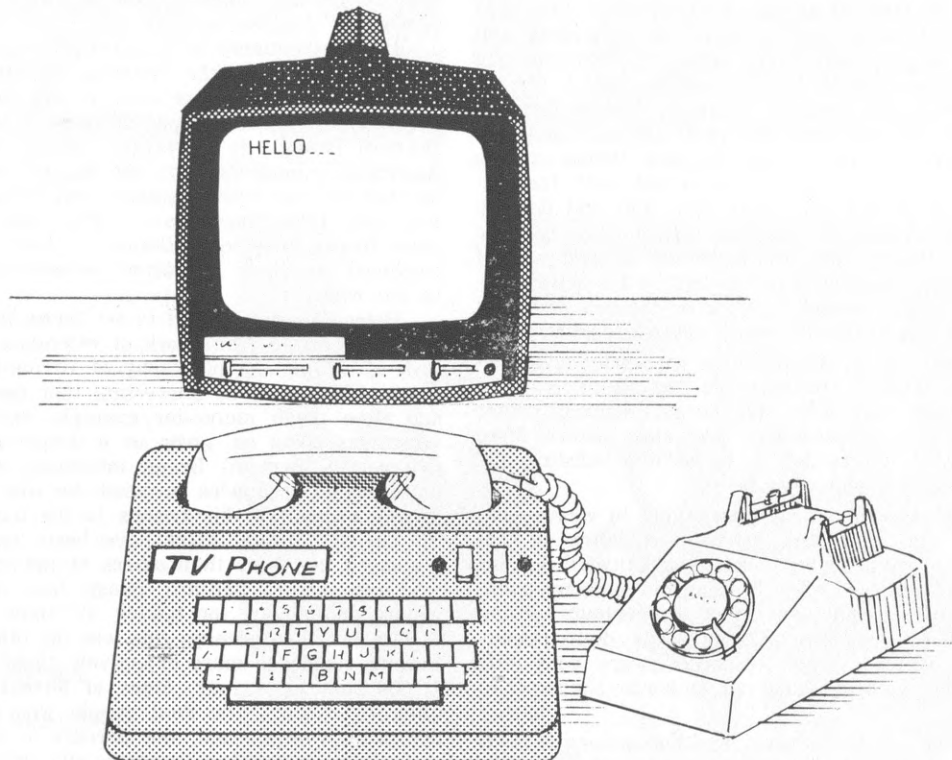
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Special On Deafness Features NAD Representatives



The full panel of the TV program "They Grow in Silence: An Evening on Deafness." Seated facing the camera, left to right: Rev. Rudy Gawlick, interpreter; Tom Gillette, moderator; Marie Davis, deaf social worker; NAD President Don Pettingill; Mrs. Lee Katz, president of the International Association of Parents; Marla Hatrak, senior at Indiana School for the Deaf; Dr. Robert Nagle, audiologist of Yale University School of Medicine; Nancy Bocanter, interpreter; Dr. McCay Vernon, psychologist of Western Maryland College. Seated in foreground with back to the camera, left to right: Liz Katz, student at Model Secondary School; Glen Anderson, New York University Center for Deafness; Frederick C. Schreiber, NAD Executive Secretary; and Dr. David Denton, superintendent of Maryland School for the Deaf. (Mrs. Nancy Kowalski and Mr. John Henderson were also on the panel.) The two ladies in the background are Mrs. Gertie Galloway (left) and Mrs. Don Pettingill who answered TTY calls from deaf viewers of the program.

"They Grow in Silence: An Evening on Deafness," a three-hour special on deafness and profound hearing loss was shown on Baltimore and Washington television during prime time Monday night, December 4, 1972. Don G. Pettingill, President of the National Association of the Deaf, and Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary, were featured panelists. The entire program was captioned and/or in sign language for the benefit of deaf viewers.

Response to this program was greater than to any other program ever put on by the Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting, with one exception. TTY's and

television phones and conventional phones were available in order for deaf and hearing viewers to phone in opinions or questions.

Four films produced by the Total Communication Laboratory of Western Maryland College were shown and discussed by Mr. Pettingill, Mr. Schreiber and the other panelists. The films are an outgrowth of a project sponsored by Media Services and Captioned Films under Dr. Malcolm Norwood.

Guests in addition to Mr. Pettingill and Mr. Schreiber were Dr. Robert Nagle, Yale University School of Medicine; Dr. David M. Denton, superintendent, Mary-

land School for the Deaf; Lee Katz, president, International Association of Parents of Deaf Children; Dr. McCay Vernon, professor of psychology, Western Maryland College; Glen Anderson, Center for Research and Training in Deafness; Marie Davis, social worker, Maryland School for the Deaf; John Henderson, parent of a deaf child; Marla Hatrak, deaf student from the Indiana School for the Deaf; Nancy Kowalski, parent of a deaf child; and Liz Katz, a deaf student at Model Secondary School for the Deaf. Interpreters were Rev. Rudy Gawlick and Nancy Bocanter.

It is hoped that local NAD affiliates will



Left: Dr. David Denton, superintendent of Maryland School for the Deaf; Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary of the NAD; Glen Anderson, New York University Center for Research and Training in Deafness; Liz Katz, student at Model Secondary School for the Deaf; and Mrs. Nancy Kowalski, parent of a deaf child, (left to right) take a break during a filmed section of the program. These panelists answered questions from the TV audience. Right: Mrs. Gertie Galloway (left) and Mrs. Polly Pettingill, wife of NAD President, handle TTY and TV phone questions from deaf viewers. The program received one of the most overwhelming responses ever recorded by any program of the Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting.



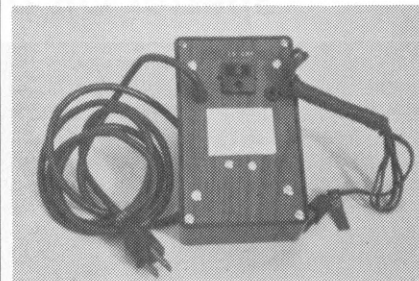
Marie Davis (center) watches one interpreter while NAD President Don Pettingill (right) watches the other during the panel discussion between filmed segments of the TV program "They Grow in Silence: An Evening on Deafness."

arrange to have these films shown over their local Public Broadcasting Service channel or commercial channel. They could use local panels, chosen by the NAD affiliates, or use the national panel. In this way local NAD leaders might have a platform to communicate their views and to increase public understanding of deafness. For information on "They Grow in Silence" contact Mr. Warren Parks,

Director, Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting, Owing Mills, Maryland 21117; Dr. Earl Griswold, Director, Total Communication Laboratory, P.O. Box 12, Westminster, Maryland 21157; or Mr. Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary, National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.



ABOUT THE ARTIST—Thomas Aravanis, a young deaf man from Athens, Greece, has been in the United States since August 1970. Tom came to Gallaudet College hoping to surmount the language barrier and get a college degree. He is a talented, intelligent young man who lacks the necessary background in English. For that reason, I, his English teacher for the past one and one-half years, have encouraged him to devote more time to his talent as a cartoonist. At my request, Tom has drawn a great many cartoons—all of them original and most of them dealing with the NAD—an association which is "dear to our hearts" and which needs our full support, financially and otherwise! I asked Tom how he became interested in drawing and he said that, as a child, he greatly admired a huge painting in his home. He begged for art supplies and his parents then hired a private teacher for him. Tom has been drawing, at every opportunity, since early childhood. Naturally his pictures had Greek captions. I have helped him translate some of the captions into English and he hopes to publish a book of his cartoons someday. Meanwhile, if reader response to these "samples" is good, Tom will send in more every month. How about it, friends and supporters of the NAD? Shall I encourage Tom to continue drawing cartoons for our association?—Hortense H. Auerbach.



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N.A.D.

President's Message

By Don G. Pettingill

9314 Wellington
Seabrook, Maryland 20801



With each passing month, "Operation Snowball" gathers momentum, adds new team members, involves our board members more and more and reaches farther and farther out into the states where it belongs. The old image of the NAD as a "mutual admiration society" is, I believe, systematically being replaced with more livewire committee members on more livewire committees working with more "turned-on members" than ever before in history.

However, I am beginning to see that a term as president of the world's largest organization of the deaf can be hazardous to one's health! Especially when said president is as "angry and intolerant" of the status quo as I am.

The Miami Convention proceedings are full of mandates and orders that must be carried out. Our bylaws and guidelines are replete with specific instructions which must be followed. The NAD is approaching its 100-year anniversary and a million dollars a year gross income. It is time we take a hard, professional look at the overall organizational structure. On top of that, my own pet programs are beginning to get off the ground, slowly but surely. Hopefully, they will act like our biggest rockets which strain and shudder at blast off and rise slowly, at first, but gain speed rapidly, until they are in full flight.

Some of my friends tell me it isn't necessary to fulfill all campaign promises and that convention rules are made to be ignored and/or broken. Others even more impatient than I, tell me to "get the lead out."

This month's column will begin to list all committees and the names and addresses of chairmen, along with a brief report on their activities to date. If you have any questions, suggestions or complaints, feel free to write the chairmen.

Ways and Means Committee—Chairman: Dr. Samuel A. Block, 8041 Kildare Avenue, Skokie, Illinois 60076. This committee is most active during conventions, but if you have any ideas, be sure to write to Dr. Block.

Law Committee—Chairman: Charles R. Estes, P. O. Drawer 17, Talladega, Alabama 35160. At the recent Council Bluffs (Iowa) Executive Board meeting it was voted to instruct the Law Committee to present a plan at the 1974 convention to streamline or otherwise shorten the duration of conventions, starting with the 1976 convention. It was also voted to adopt the following policy on a try-and-see basis. Between conventions state associations will be urged to submit bills to the Steering Committee for referral to proper committees, which in turn, through correspondence, will discuss such bills and prepare them for presentation at the following convention. Along this line the Home Office will mail to the states our regular forms for submission (or introduction) of bills. This should all make for speedier and more productive national conventions.

Deaf American Committee—Chairman: Jess M. Smith, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. No comment... this committee certainly speaks for itself!

Junior NAD Committee—Chairman: Frank R. Turk, Gallaudet College, Box 1010, Washington, D. C. 20002. Plans are shaping up for Eastern and Western Regional convention workshops. Plans are also underway on a European tour of Jr. NAD members and other interested youth and adults for this

coming summer. If you think you might be interested, contact the chairman. Also, now is the time to make plans to attend the Jr. NAD Camp at Swan Lake Lodge, Minnesota, next July or August. Never in all history has there been a program which builds better deaf youth than that summer camp and its program. Ask the boy or girl who has been there. I regret there wasn't anything like this when I was a young fellow. It would have saved me 20 years of blood and sweat learning how to "stand proud" as a deaf person, and to work with people! Try it, you'll like it!

Research and Development Committee—Chairman: Dr. Jerome D. Schein, Deafness Research and Training Center, New York University School of Education, 80 Washington Square East, New York, New York 10003.

Education Committee—Chairman: Ken Brasel, Institute for Research on Exceptional Children, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 805 West Pennsylvania, Urbana, Illinois 61801. Ken has put together a powerhouse of a committee... nationally known figures in education of the deaf, who definitely have that "forward look." At the Iowa board meeting several position papers were discussed, approved and then sent to Brasel. For the first time in the history of the NAD, a committee meeting is now being planned in California this February. Terry O'Rourke of the NAD Communicative Skills Program was planning a meeting of his board and upon closer examination realized that some of his members were also members of the Education Committee. So he and Ken got busy and contacted the rest of the Education Committee members and came up with a sizeable group who could make it and presto, our first Education Committee meeting! This is a truly exciting milestone and could very well be the catalyst which brings together all of the most interested, influential and powerful elements in educational circles and foster some much needed improvements in the rather dismal educational picture of deaf people in America.

Deaf Professional Section—Chairman: Allen Sussman, Director, Mental Health Services for the Deaf, Maimonides Medical Center, 4802 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11219. The first full dress meeting of this important committee will be held in Washington, D. C., in early March. Allen is anxious to hold this planning meeting and get the various committee members oriented to their duties. He will be forced to "disappear from sight" for about two months starting in April to finish his doctoral work toward his Ph.D. Once that is out of the way, Dr. Allen, if I know him, will build up a pretty hefty head of steam. The objective is mainly to put together a professional workshop during the convention in Seattle which will have professional programs to attract superintendents, teachers, rehabilitation workers and parents. We all feel that there is no place quite like a grassroots NAD convention to meet, greet and become more aware of the true problems as well as achievements of the uncanny deaf!

International Relations Committee—Chairman: Yerker Andersson, 240 10th Street, S. E. Washington, D. C. The committee is now working on guidelines for better international relations. It is felt that the NAD, the largest organization of the deaf in the world, situated in the greatest country in the world, has an obligation to work with foreign countries even if we don't have our own country in perfect working order yet. With his broad European background, and his command of several languages, Yerker will be invaluable and be quite fully involved in the 1975 WFD Convention here in the U. S.

Public Relations Committee—Chairman: Jerry DeCoursey, Gallaudet College, 7th and Florida Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. 20002. The Hughes Theatre Group is putting on an all-black play this coming February 22-25. An innovative idea of the producer, Jerry Harbin, and the director, Debbie Sonnenstrahl, is to have a special opening night on Thursday, February 22, a black tie affair to which many important people are invited (at \$15.00 per person). Hughes plans to give 80

percent of the net to the NAD Halex House Building Fund. The Public Relations Committee is assisting in this venture. Everyone is welcome as long as tickets last, so get in line, folks! The Public Relations Committee has sent letters to all state associations asking them to buy one or two tickets and give them to a Gallaudet student from their state. Response has been very favorable. Also, foreign embassies have been contacted to purchase tickets for foreign students from their countries.

Speakers Coordination Committee—Chairman: Ralph H. White, 2504 Bluffview, Austin, Texas 78704. This is a new committee to manage the increasing number of requests from state associations and other organizations for speakers representing the NAD. Actually it is the president's job to designate which speaker will go where, but it has outgrown my ability and time to handle this vital function. If you want a representative of the NAD to speak at your convention, contact Mr. White. The NAD has a policy to pay transportation of the nearest board member to any state convention if we are invited to do so. Also, it would be great if the states had enough money also to invite one of our officers or another board member, making it two at each state convention.

Think it over . . . two for the price of one, and we guar-

antee to liven things up by bringing you the story of the NAD as well as getting out there and mingling with your members. Promise! Write to Mr. White! He knows his business.

Regional Committees—Coordinator: Donald (Pat) Irwin, 211 Test Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501. This committee is the key to bringing the NAD and the states more closely together. Basically, it is a plan to set up regional committees composed of the regional NAD board members and the state presidents and Representatives in their respective regions. Through these regional committees we hope to set up state level leadership training workshops, contact parents of deaf children, get to know them better and learn how to utilize their great strength, if and when they themselves become organized. Pat has already "taken the bit in his teeth" and is laying the groundwork for getting his show on the road. I am very pleased that we were able to get Pat for this man-killing job, because he has proven that he is a go-getter and gets things done the way they should be done.

Wow! I just realized I have reached the fifth page of this column and that is the limit for one month. There are a total of 21 committees, all of them beginning to move, and all of them with a definite objective. I will complete the report next month. Thank you all for your interest!



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

Well, it's that time of the year again when work in the Home Office piles up like a mountain. It seems that no matter how we prepare for it, this always happens. The beginning of 1973 found us moving tenants around like chess pieces. The PRWAD office moved upstairs to the main floor. We had to move one wall four feet, install carpet and new electrical fixtures. Then the Rapid Print Company moved into ground level offices. There we just needed to repaint and install carpet. Another of our tenants on the ground level expanded and took larger quarters on the top floor. Here we needed a new wall, a new doorway and more electrical fixtures. Finally one of NAHSA's offices moved from the top floor back into NAHSA's main office. The old PRWAD office has been converted to storage and one room is being used by the International Parents Organization. With that taken care of, we had to prepare 100 copies of a statement on H.R. 8395 for the Senate which was reintroduced into this session of Congress as S7.

Now we are on memberships and the new rules which excuse NAD Advancing Members from state quotas. This means that every state list must be checked for NAD members, and the number deducted before the quota can be figured. Even before this, copies of each state's membership list had to be sent to the state secretaries for address corrections and updating. At the same time we were printing letters for the Hughes Memorial Theatre's NAD Benefit performance. Hughes Memorial Theatre really offered our fund drive a shot in the arm for which we are very grateful.

On top of this several hundred letters went out to Maryland and Virginia members on our new auto insurance program which promises to offer NAD members who qualify a better insurance rate than they could get before. This program will eventually be nationwide but we had to begin somewhere.

Then there was the Region III TRIPOD meeting January 26-28 in Annapolis Junction. Mary Ann Locke and the Executive Secretary were co-chairmen for this meeting which was sponsored by California State University at Northridge and funded by Social and Rehabilitation Service. Between times we ordered 15,000 more ABC language of signs books, prepared

about 15,000 flyers on "They Grow In Silence" for mailing and started work on new brochures for the state associations. These new brochures will tell what state associations do and be useful for getting new members. Each state will have the opportunity to get individually designed brochures similar to the one the NAD uses. We expect to order 50,000 of these and print them to order for the state associations.

Work has also begun on new publications; one being a new pamphlet on interviews with prominent deaf people, adapted from the interview series by Frank Bowe that have appeared in THE DEAF AMERICAN. Because this is the beginning of the income tax season it seems important to note here that all but \$4 of your Advancing Membership dues are deductible for income tax purposes as are any other contributions readers may have made to the NAD for Halex House or for other reasons.

Our new computerized accounting has also resulted in unexpected bonuses. Up to now we have been using special checks that come with our present bookkeeping setup. These checks cost us eighteen cents (18c) each. Our payroll checks cost twelve cents (12c) each. With the new system we still need special checks but these will cost only five cents (5c) each. Since we use about 3000 checks a year, we will save more than \$500 on paper alone.

Next we will seek still further improvements. We will attempt to improve our telephone layout. This is difficult because it requires expert assistance and this we have not got. In the past we depended on the telephone company for advice but there is still much to be done. We will have help from communications specialists and will perhaps come up with a more flexible system that will end all the frustrations we face and permit us to use our four TTY's to better advantage.

Other things included the task, particularly on the eve of the Presidential Inauguration, of alerting our members to the fact that the Public Broadcasting System had arranged with the major networks to present a captioned version of the inaugural address on a delayed basis. This came about through the efforts of New York University's Deafness Research and Training Center and if this was shown in your area, it is not too late to write to your local station expressing your appreciation for this.

It is also time to write to your Congressmen and Senators urging their support for S7 and HR17 which are the new numbers for the Vocational Rehabilitation Act that President Nixon vetoed last year. We will have advised people to do this before this column is printed and it is possible that by the time you read this, the bills will have passed. Again, if so, it would be appropriate to let your Congressmen know you appreciated their support. This is the way to get things done. And it doesn't take a fancy letter to do the job.

Congressmen are not literary critics—they just want to know what the people they represent think and want.

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James Hampton	14.00
Samuel H. Harmon	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Hazel	100.00
Hebrew Association of the Deaf, Inc.	50.00
Mrs. Georgie Holden Heath	5.00
Mrs. Julia Hefley	57.40
Leonard Heller	5.00
Annie Mary Herbold	28.70
Annie Mary Herbold (In memory of her husband, Charles A. Herbold)	28.70
Annie Mary Herbold (In memory of her father, Sam Bolen)	28.70
Ausma L. Herbold	54.80
Dr. Marshall Hester	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hibbard	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Higgins	100.00
Christine Hiller	28.70
William Hinkley	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Herman von Hippel	10.00
Oscar Hoffman	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Holcomb	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo A. Holcombe	57.40
Arthur Holley	50.00
Esther W. Hoppaugh	28.70
Esther W. Hoppaugh (In memory of Frank W. Hoppaugh)	15.00
Lola and Robert Horgen	60.00
Karen Holte	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Homer O. Humphrey	57.40
Home Office Staff	2.70
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hutchinson	115.00
John and Edna Houser	100.00
Kenneth Huff	28.70
Indiana Association of the Deaf	28.70
Indiana Parents-Teachers-Counselors Organization	28.70
Iowa Association of the Deaf	28.70
L. T. Irvin, Sr.	28.70

Margaret E. Jackson	30.00
Leo M. Jacobs	30.00
Joyce Keith Jeter	25.00
Marian A. Johnson	28.70
Maybelle Johnson	10.00
Mrs. Mildred M. Johnson	90.00
Mrs. S. Douglas Johnson	25.00
Vilas Johnson, Jr.	50.00
Johnstown Div. No. 85, NFSD	10.00
Barbara Kannapell	25.00
Paul J. Kasatchkoff	1.00
Lee Katz	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Katz	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Kaufman	120.00
John J. Kaufman	60.00
Mr. and Mrs. George Keadle	15.00
Mrs. Yvonne Kenner (In memory of John J. Keesham)	28.70
Marcus L. Kenner	50.00
Morton N. Kenner	100.00
Mrs. Peter Kensicki	10.00
Joe Kerschbaum	5.00
Patricia Ann Kitchen	5.00
Edward L. Kivett	6.00
Marlin F. Klein	10.00
Alvin A. Klugman	25.00
Nancy Kowalski	8.90
Walter Krohnold	10.00
Art Kruger	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Kuhlman	114.80
Gertrude N. Kutzleb	10.00
Clarence E. Kubisch	27.10
Ladies' Craft Club of Beaverton	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Emil S. Ladner	57.40
Mrs. Arthur J. Lang	25.00
Rev. and Mrs. William Lange, Jr.	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Langenber	1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Lankenau	204.82
Robert O. Lankenau (In memory of Frank Neal, Sr.)	5.00
Dr. and Mrs. Wesley Lauritsen	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lawson	10.00
Les Sources Study Club (Austin)	57.40
Katherine Lenz	50.00
Robert R. Letson	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Larry Leitson	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lewis	100.00
Virginia Lewis	28.70
Meyer Lief	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lisnay	200.00
Mary Ann Locke	28.70
Jennie Lee London	5.00
Louisiana Association of the Deaf, Inc.	57.40
Edgar L. Lowell	28.70
Rev. William Ludwig	28.70
Norma Lutz	1.50
Melford Magill	29.35
Lawrence B. Maloney, Jr.	82.50
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Mann	60.00
Mr. and Mrs. Moe Marcus	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. E. McArtor	100.80
Rev. Patrick McCahill	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Rozelle McCall	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. McClure	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger McConnell	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McDowell	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. M. E. McGlamery	5.00
J. Charlie and Sharon McKinney	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Richard McKown	57.40
Bernard A. McNamara	28.70
Mrs. Celia McNelly (In Memory of Charles McNelly, Jr.)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Patrick McPherson	28.40
Benjamin Mendel	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Menkis	15.00
Metro-Mixed Bowling League of Silver Spring	57.79
Metropolitan Washington Association of the Deaf, Inc.	43.00
Richard J. Meyer	50.00
Dorothy Miles	30.00
Don I. Miller, Sr.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wm. Miller	10.00
Ralph R. Miller (In memory of his sister)	10.00
Ronald L. Miller	36.00
Vivian J. Miller	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Miller	10.00
Craig Mills	200.00
Minnesota School for the Deaf Jr. NAD	25.00
Jr. NAD, Missouri School for the Deaf	25.00
Jr. NAD, Mississippi School	26.00
Mississippi Association of the Deaf	10.00
Sue H. Mitchell (In memory of James G. Dashiell)	25.00
Montgomery County Association for Language Handicapped Children	5.00
Mrs. William Moehle	25.00
Jerome R. Moers	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Kendall Moore	10.00
Kenneth Morganfield	114.80
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde J. Morton	57.40
Eva and Jules Moss, in honor of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Moss, on their 27th anniversary	28.70
Donald S. Mowl	5.00
MSSD, Chapter of the Jr. NAD	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. David Mudgett	100.00
Carl J. Munz	10.00
Anna Mina Munz	28.70
Dr. and Mrs. Harry J. Murphy (In memory of Burton Chace)	10.00
Dr. and Mrs. Harry Murphy (In memory of Roy Frothingham)	10.00
Madeline Musmanno	5.00
Cathy Muzik	1.00

YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP



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Session I: June 18-July 17, 1973

Session II: July 17-August 17, 1973

The 1973 NAD

Youth Leadership Camp program invites you to participate in your choice of an unique and challenging summer camp session full of learning, work and fun.

It is a special program that offers a challenge for "learning by doing" and "to do your best."

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- Provide leadership experience and training
- Offer a unique academic, work and recreational environment.
- Provide a challenging stimulating and relevant summer experience.

In the quiet beauty of great Northern Minnesota, you will be offered:

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR OUTSTANDING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

ACADEMIC OFFERINGS

Social science
Language arts
Debates
Dramatics
Public speaking
Panel discussions
Workshops
Life saving and safety
Nature study
Fireside topics

CAMP PROJECTS

Paint parties
Totem pole building
Repair work
Fireplace building
Walk building
Camp beautification
Barbecue pit building
Tree planting

CAMP ACTIVITIES

Bonfire programs
Sailing
Water skiing
3-day canoe expedition
In and out of state field trips

Hiking
Touch football
Softball
Hayrides
Volleyball
Archery
Swimming
Fishing
Treasure hunts
Dancing
Boating
Campouts
Cookouts
Bull sessions
Bowling

Please write for more information or apply directly to:

YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP

1200 East 42nd Street

Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

Nashville Chapter, Tennessee Association of the Deaf	100.00
National Congress of Jewish Deaf	100.00
National Hearing Aid Society	1,000.00
National Fraternal Society of the Deaf	250.00
Ralph F. Neesam	28.70
William L. Nelson	100.00
Mrs. Clara Nesgood (in memory of Mr. Nesgood)	1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Nesgood	100.00
NFSD, Jacksonville, Ill. Div. No. 88	28.70
North Dakota Jr. NAD Chapter	10.00
NFSD, Sioux Falls Div. No. 74	57.40
NFSD, St. Paul-Minneapolis Div. No. 137	100.00
NFSD, Washington Auxiliary Div. No. 151	25.00
Edwin W. Nies (in memory of Dr. Tom L. Anderson)	28.70
New Jersey Association of the Deaf, Inc.	40.00
Arthur Norris	28.70
North Carolina Association of the Deaf	60.00
North Dakota Association of the Deaf	100.00
Dr. Jerry L. Northern (in memory of T. Y. and Edna Northern)	50.00
Helen Northrop	50.00
Mrs. Doris E. Norton	10.00

Ohio Association of the Deaf, Cleveland Chapter	100.00
Ohio Association of the Deaf Cultural Program Dayton Chapter No. 6	57.40
Ohio School for the Deaf Alumni Association	100.00
Daisy D'Onfrio	30.00
Omaha Div. No. 32, NFSD	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Onderdonk	30.00
Oregon Div. No. 133, NFSD Auxiliary	50.00
Orlando Club of the Deaf	25.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne	205.00
Mrs. Thomas Osborne	150.00

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Padden	57.40
The Palmetto Club of the Deaf	50.00
Frances M. Parsons	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Pease	114.80
B. Morris Pedersen	5.00
Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf	250.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ray W. Perkins	57.40
David Peterson	100.00
Donald O. Peterson	10.00
Clarice M. Petrick	10.00
Alpha Chapter of Phi Kappa Zeta	28.70
Dr. and Mrs. Richard M. Phillips	30.20
Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Pimentel	57.50
D. M. Plassey	5.00
Daniel H. Pokorny	53.70
Joseph Pollack	43.87
Mr. and Mrs. John Popovich	7.00
Bert E. Poss	28.70
John E. Poston, Jr.	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Potter	28.70
Portland Chapter, Oregon Association of the Deaf	28.70
NFSD, Portland, Oregon Div. No. 41	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Noble Powers	35.00
C. L. Prestien	25.00
Pri-Mont Club	28.70
Hortense Auerbach, Dorothy Caswell, Donna Cuscaden, Jackie Drake, Carol Dorsey, Carol Garretson, Meda Hutchinson, Shirley Jordan, Agnes Padden, Ruth Phillip, Pauline Scott, Babs Stevens, Alyce Stifter, Bernice Turk	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pucci	114.80
Puget Sound Association	5.00
William C. Purdy, Jr.	5.00

Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	25.00
Quota Club of Montgomery County	10.00

Mrs. Edward J. Rahe	20.00
Catherine Ramger	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Rassofsky	140.00
Mr. and Mrs. Max M. Ray	25.00
Linda Raymond	15.00
John S. and Ruth N. Reed	57.40
Helen A. Reilly	1.50
Joseph W. Rhodes	15.00
Mary Jane Rhodes	28.70
Mrs. Janet Richards	15.00
Richmond NFSD Div. No. 83	28.70
Richmond Chapter of VAD	28.70
Richmond Club of the Deaf	28.70
Peter Ries	100.00
Sam B. Rittenberg	28.70
Riverside Chapter Jr. NAD	20.00
Julia Robinson	11.00
Walter C. Rockwell	110.00
Marvin S. Rood	28.70
Einer Rosenkjar	28.70
Vera M. Ruckdeschel	25.00

Max Salzer	5.00
Dorothea J. Saltzman	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Sanderson	85.00
Mario Santin	100.00
Joseph B. Sapienza	5.00
G. C. Scheler, Jr.	55.00
Ida L. Schmidt	25.00
Frederick C. Schreiber	1,040.00
Kenneth M. Schroeder	12.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schuster	100.00
John Schwartz	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jay Schwarz	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger O. Scott	322.50
S. E. Scott	1,000.00
Seattle NFSD Auxiliary Div. No. 145	28.70
Brothers of Seattle Division NFSD	28.70

Seattle Division NFSD	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Julius Seeger	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Shaffer	30.00
Genevieve Sink	25.00
Lil Skinner's Fund Raising Party	380.00
Alfred B. Skogen	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Smith	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Smith	6.00
Mrs. James E. Smith	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Smith	375.00
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Smoak	50.00
Preston W. Snelling	28.79
Paul W. Spevack	40.00
Society for the Deaf, Wickliffe, Ohio	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sonnenstrahl	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Spellman	28.70
Carol E. Sponable	10.00
Margaret Sprinkel	30.00
Robert Silsbee	2.00
Mrs. Lee H. Stanton	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Stedrak	40.00
Hazel A. Steidemann	200.00
James M. Stern	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stevens	114.80
Vivian Stevenson	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Stiarwalt	10.00
Florence Stillman	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Stedrak	20.00
Mia Strandberg (in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bird Craven)	100.00
St. Louis Silent Club	30.00
St. Louis Chapter, Missouri Association of the Deaf	30.00
St. Louis Div. No. 24, NFSD	30.00
St. Paul-Minneapolis Div. No. 61, NFSD	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stokes	50.00
Barry Strassler	10.00
Student Body Government (Gallaudet College)	500.00
Suburban Maryland Movie Club of the Deaf	66.83
Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Swafford	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sullivan	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Supalla	10.00
Mrs. Allen Sutcliffe	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Sutcliffe	57.40
Jim Swab	50.00
Mrs. Theresa Swegel	57.40
Syracuse Civic Association	100.00
Syracuse Guild of the Deaf	5.00
Syracuse Trinity Guild of the Deaf	25.00

Mrs. Ethel Tarrots	1.00
Lucille Taylor (in memory of Frederick Neesam)	28.70
Thompson Hall Newsletter	57.40
Evelyn Thornborrow	10.00
Toledo Deaf Club	25.00
Roy Tuggle	30.00
Norman L. Tully	20.00
Charlotte A. Twombly	28.70
Eric J. Twombly	28.70
Lara Michelle Twombly	28.70
Lisa Anne Twombly	28.70

Utah Association of the Deaf	28.70
NFSD, Ufca Div. No. 45	30.00
Thomas Ulmer	28.70
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	100.00

John Cooper Verfallie	10.00
McKay Vernon	85.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Vinci	60.00
Virginia Association of the Deaf	122.00

Warren Wahlstedt	25.00
Washington Div. No. 46, NFSD	25.00
Washington Association of the Deaf	114.80
Washington State Association of the Deaf, Yakima Chapter	28.70
Buly C. Wales	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Walls	28.70
Virginia Ward	28.70
Washington State Association, Seattle Chapter	114.80
Mr. and Mrs. Jerald Warner	28.70
Angela Watson	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Watson	28.70
Mrs. Bernice F. Weadick (in memory of Henry Kilthau)	5.00
Edward J. Weiler	50.00
Verna T. Welsh	25.00
West Virginia School for the Deaf Chapter of Future Homemakers of America	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whisman	57.40
J. Sterling White	50.00
Boyce Williams	342.00
Jane C. William	28.70
William Williamson	5.00
Everett Wimp	28.70
Winston-Salem Chapter, NCAD	50.00
Wisconsin Association of the Deaf	28.70
Mrs. Betty Witzak	5.00
Marvin Wolach	100.00
Women's Club for the Deaf, New York	100.00
Alice R. Wood	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. John Wurdemann	15.90

Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Yokeley, Jr.	20.00
Joyce J. York	30.00
Youngstown District No. 9 of Ohio Association of the Deaf	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Yowell	50.00

Mrs. Lois Zerwick	30.00
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National Association of the Deaf New Members

Susan H. Brainerd	Canada
Mr. and Mrs. John Galvan	California
Mrs. Ed Irsch	Illinois
Warren M. Joseph	Ohio
David M. Lindsey	Virginia
Dr. William J. A. Marshall	Ohio
John B. McDaniel	Alabama
Mrs. Bill Pruitt	Illinois
Carl Schroeder	Maryland
James Stangarone	New York

Pledges To Home Office Building Fund

\$1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Mervin D. Garretson
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Schreiber

\$500 and over
Rev. E. F. Broberg
Robert DeVenny
Kenneth Morganfield
Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Smith

\$300 and over
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lisnay
Linda L. Raymond

\$200 and over
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Burnett
Mrs. Marjorie Clere
Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Cole
Mr. and Mrs. Dale D. Paden
Paul W. Spevack
Mr. and Mrs. William J. Stifter

\$100 and over
Cheryl Alessi
Martin Belsky
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bloom, Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. Byron Burnes
Simon J. Carmel
Marjorie Culbertson
Denver Division No. 64, NFSD
Daisy D'Onfrio
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Dillon
Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Gentile
Ausma L. Herbold
Margaret E. Jackson
Mildred M. Johnson
Vilas M. Johnson, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kaufman
Marlin F. Klein
Mr. and Mrs. Richard McKown
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Mann
Mrs. William Moehle
Mrs. Thomas Osborne
Frances M. Parsons
Walter C. Rockwell
G. C. Scheler, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Conrad A. Stedrak
Alice R. Wood

\$50 and over
Harold Arntzen
Albert G. Barnabei
Mr. and Mrs. Gary Clark
Marcus T. Delk, Jr.
Patrick A. Graybill
John W. Hammersmith
Robert R. Letson
William C. Purdy
Barbara Schreiber
Mrs. Theresa Swegel

Under \$50
Mrs. Janet Barber
Delores Bushnag
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Colburn
Sam Davis
Mrs. Edythe Denning
Loraine DiPietro
Mrs. Sophie Easton
Mrs. Glenn Ennis
John W. Hammersmith
Mrs. Peter Kensicki
Patricia Ann Kitchen
Medford W. Magill
Ronald L. Miller
Clarice M. Petrick
Mrs. Janet Richard
Mrs. Arthur L. Smith
Syracuse Guild of the Deaf

Next NAD Convention

Seattle, Washington
June 30-July 6, 1974

Headquarters: Hotel Olympic

JAMES R. SWAB
 Certified Public Accountant
 117 Carroll Street, N. W.
 Washington, D. C. 20012
 December 27, 1972

Mr. Frederick C. Schreiber
 Executive Secretary
 National Association of the Deaf
 814 Thayer Avenue
 Silver Spring, Md. 20910

Dear Mr. Schreiber,

I have examined the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1972, and the Statement of Cash Balances at April 30, 1972. Also, I have examined the Statement of Earned Receipts and Disbursements and the Statement of Financial Condition of the National Association of the Deaf as of April 30, 1972, and for the year then ended. My

examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstance.

However, I was not present for the inventory count. Also, I was unable to verify the unearned Deaf American Subscriptions. Government Grants and Contracts unearned receipts are subject to further negotiations and a new indirect cost rate with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In my opinion, except as noted above, the accompanying statements of the National Association of the Deaf present fairly the Assets and Liabilities as of April 30, 1972, arising from cash transactions and the receipts collected and expenses disbursed by it during the year then ended on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Yours truly,
 s/James R. Swab
 Certified Public Accountant

Exhibit A			
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF			
814 Thayer Avenue			
Silver Spring, Md. 20910			
Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements			
For fiscal year May 1, 1971, through April 30, 1972			
Cash Receipts	N.A.D. Funds	Grant Funds	Total Funds
Grants	\$ 95,787.96	\$279,050.79	\$374,838.75
Contracts	8,833.00		8,833.00
NAD Operations	267,754.57		267,754.57
Other Receipts	229,725.73		229,725.73
Total Receipts (Sched. 1)	\$602,101.26	\$279,050.79	\$881,152.05
Cash Disbursements:			
Operating Expenses			
(Schedule 2)	\$281,728.29	\$286,829.76	\$568,558.05
M.S.S.D.	115.51		115.51
Gallaudet Leadership			
Conference	2,036.55		2,036.55
Equity Payment on Purchase of Building	221,698.67		221,698.67
Mortgage Payments-			
Equity	7,484.96		7,484.96
Notes Payable Payments	72,000.00		72,000.00
Notes Receivable	11,500.00		11,500.00
Furniture & Equipment			
Purchases	15,433.46		15,433.46
Cost of Additional			
Investments	1,125.00		1,125.00
Total Disbursements	\$613,122.44	\$286,829.76	\$899,952.20
Excess of Disbursements over Receipts	\$(11,021.18)	\$(7,778.97)	\$ 18,800.15)
Cash Balance April 30, 1971			74,472.44
Cash Balance April 30, 1972			\$ 55,672.29

Schedule 1			
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF			
814 Thayer Avenue			
Silver Spring, Md. 20910			
Statement of Cash Receipts			
For fiscal year May 1, 1971, through April 30, 1972			
Cash Receipts:			
Government Grants & Contracts:			
Grant Funds		\$348,877.00	
Indirect Cost Settlement			
on Grants		25,961.75	

Transparency Contract	485.00	
Ad Hoc Consumer Committee	748.00	
Captioned Films	7,600.00	
Total Government Grants & Contracts	58.90%	\$383,671.75
NAD Operations:		
Membership:		
Membership Fees	\$11,143.00	
Less: Deaf American		
Support	(3,446.00)	\$ 7,697.00
Affiliation Fees		300.00
State Quota		
Contributions		12,379.00
Contributions	6.36%	21,061.41
		\$ 41,437.41
Activities:		
Publications & Merchandise		\$108,586.36
Rental Income		53,967.27
Junior NAD Receipts		27,683.11
Convention Receipts		3,589.26
Gallaudet Leadership		
Conference		3,143.00
Services Rendered		2,817.70
Dividends & Interest		
Received		1,492.40
Adult Education		1,307.00
Special Study Institute-		
Participants		821.00
Model Secondary School		
for the Deaf		700.00
Vending Machine Receipts		557.56
Miscellaneous Receipts	31.47%	346.41
		205,011.07
Deaf American Magazine:		
Subscriptions		\$ 15,031.57
Advertising		2,828.52
NAD Support from		
Membership	3.27%	3,446.00
Total NAD Operations	41.10%	21,306.09
		\$267,754.57

Total Receipts from Government		
& NAD Operations	100.00%	\$651,426.32
Other Receipts:		
Net Advances to Employees		
& Organizations		\$ 1,009.89
Sale of Stocks & Bonds		24,715.84
Notes Payable		204,000.00
Total Other Receipts		229,725.73
Total Receipts		\$881,152.05

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Md. 20910**Statement of Operating Cash Expenses**

For fiscal year May 1, 1971, through April 30, 1972

Cash Disbursements:	N.A.D. Funds	Grant Funds	Total Funds
Executive Secretary's			
Salary	\$ 16,920.00	\$ 5,076.00	\$ 21,996.00
Salaries	50,697.23	162,064.98	212,762.21
Taxes	18,347.04	6,501.95	24,848.99
Professional Services	6,689.80	31,928.12	38,617.92
Rent	31,025.26	4,775.00	35,800.26
Travel	8,619.04	25,138.64	33,757.68
Data Processing		17,246.75	17,246.75
Convention Expenses	3,655.74		3,655.74
Printing & Supplies	36,653.40	8,920.66	45,574.06
Freight & Postage	7,713.83	5,305.20	13,019.03
Telephone	2,988.31	4,211.80	7,200.11
Cleaning	2,467.50		2,467.50
Repairs & Maintenance	3,310.88		3,310.88
Stipends		7,500.00	7,500.00
Inventory Purchased	33,703.20		33,703.20
Advertising	1,270.87	33.21	1,304.08
Standing Committees	506.80		506.80
Bank Service Charges	19.04		19.04
Insurance	2,412.16	1,306.27	3,718.43
Dues & Subscriptions	1,067.20	9.00	1,076.43
Returned Checks	56.44		56.44
Services Rendered	329.25		329.25
Per Diem	948.39	6,812.18	7,760.57
Board Meetings	1,475.86		1,475.86
Executive Secretary's			
Expenses	1,493.46		1,493.46
President's Expenses	667.00		667.00
Secretary-Treasurer's			
Expenses	561.01		561.01
Commissions	550.51		550.51
Royalties	2,019.32		2,019.32
Utilities	7,820.84		7,820.84
Interest Expense	37,738.91		37,738.91
Total Operating Expenses	\$281,728.29	\$286,829.76	\$568,558.05

Schedule 3

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Md. 20910**Indirect Cost Rate Proposal**

For Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1972

General and Administrative Expenses\$125,607.61

(A)

Direct Labor:

Registry of Interpreters	\$ 42,512.72	
Training Grants	36,910.04	
Census of the Deaf—		
Expenses	\$68,644.88	
Donated Service	4,550.00	73,194.88
World Federation of the Deaf		19,073.34
Deaf American		4,250.00
Book Department		3,839.45
Occupancy		6,280.28
Membership		4,830.40
		\$190,891.11

(B)

Indirect Cost Rate

$$A \div B = 125,607.61 \div 190,891.11 = 65.80\%$$

190,891.11

FEBRUARY, 1973

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Md. 20910**Cash Balances**

At April 30, 1972

Checking Account	
Suburban Trust Co.	\$ 52,598.09
Savings Accounts	
Montgomery Federal	\$ 14.27
Union Trust Co.	1,512.76
	1,527.03
Investment Cash Account	
Union Trust Co. Principal	1,497.17
Petty Cash Fund	50.00
Total Cash Accounted for at April 30, 1972	\$ 55,672.29

EXHIBIT C

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Md. 20910**Statement of Financial Condition**

For the Year Ended April 30, 1972

Assets**Current Assets**

Cash Balances (Exhibit B)	\$ 55,672.29
Notes Receivable—Jr. NAD	11,500.00
Advances to Employees & Organizations	2,951.42
Marketable Securities at Cost	9,197.08
Publication Inventory	18,407.95
Supplies Inventory	2,064.88
Prepared Taxes & Insurance	5,604.24
Total Current Assets	\$105,397.86

Fixed Assets

Land	\$165,209.84
Building	\$478,130.66
Accumulated Depreciation	(13,149.91)
	464,980.75
Building Equipment	\$ 13,107.19
Accumulated Depreciation	(460.14)
	12,647.05
Office Furniture & Equipment	\$ 27,990.86
Accumulated Depreciation	(9,265.87)
	18,724.99
Total Fixed Assets	661,562.63

Other Assets

Deposits	975.00
Total Assets	\$767,935.49

Liabilities & Fund Balances**Current Liabilities**

Payroll Taxes Payable	\$ 3,662.10
Notes Payable	132,000.00
Mortgage Payable—Current Portion	42,433.20
Total Current Liabilities	\$178,095.30

Long-Term Debt

Mortgage Payable	364,791.84
------------------	------------

Unearned Income

Prepaid Rent	\$ 600.00
Deaf American Subscriptions	15,000.00
HEW Grants & Contracts	53,274.21

Total Unearned Income 68,874.21

Total Liabilities\$611,761.35

Fund Balances 156,174.14

Total Liabilities & Fund Balances\$767,935.49

THE DEAF AMERICAN — 23

Exhibit D

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

Earned Receipts and Disbursements Statement

For the Fiscal Year May 1, 1971, through April 30, 1972

Earned Receipts:

Government Grants & Contracts

Grants	\$353,575.83
Contracts	8,833.00

Total Government Grants

& Contracts 57.46% \$362,408.83

NAD Operations:

Memberships:

Membership Fees	\$ 7,697.00	
Affiliation Fees	300.00	
State Quota Contributions	12,379.00	
Contributions	6.57%	\$ 41,437.41

Activities:

Publications & Merchandise	\$108,586.36
Rental Income	53,367.27
Junior NAD Receipts	27,683.11
Convention Receipts	3,589.26
Gallaudet Leadership Conference	3,143.00

Services Rendered	2,817.70	
Investment Income	2,057.35	
Adult Education	1,307.00	
Special Study Institute	821.00	
Model Secondary School for the Deaf	700.00	
Vending Machine Receipts	557.56	
Miscellaneous Receipts	32.50%	346.41
		204,976.02

Magazine:

Subscriptions	\$ 15,591.57	
Advertising	2,828.52	
Support from Membership	3.47%	3,446.00
		21,866.09

Total NAD Operations 42.54% \$268,279.52

Total Earned Receipts 100.00% \$630,688.35

Expenses:

Grant Expenses	\$286,829.76
Contracts	4,376.92
Deaf American Expenses	25,952.10
Junior NAD Expenses	28,777.51
Publication Expenses	34,170.76
Occupancy Expenses	58,223.95
NAD Expenses	142,859.42

Total Expenses (Exhibit E) 581,190.42

Receipts over Expenses \$ 49,497.93

Exhibit E

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

814 Thayer Avenue., Silver Spring, Md. 20910

Disbursement Statement for the Year Ended April 30, 1972

	Total Expenses	Registry of Interpreters	Training CSP & SSI	Census of the Deaf	World Federation	Deaf American	Junior NAD	Book Dept.	Occupancy Expenses	Membership & Activities	General & Admin.
Salaries & Wages	\$212,762.21	\$42,512.72	\$36,910.04	\$ 68,644.88	\$13,997.34	\$ 4,250.00	\$ 4,060.00	\$ 3,839.45	\$ 6,280.28	\$	\$ 32,267.50
Taxes	23,402.17	1,939.09	1,317.04	2,547.18	698.64	218.40	211.12	199.65	13,816.91		2,454.14
Rent & Occupancy	35,800.26		4,775.00			120.00	17,050.00				13,855.26
Travel	32,738.25	4,804.07	15,045.15	3,666.67	1,622.75	77.40	5,280.69				2,241.52
Professional Services	49,289.41	371.12	33,304.00	5,615.50	137.50	175.50	332.50	70.00	146.00	2,592.06	6,545.23
Exec. Secretary's Salary	21,996.00				5,076.00						16,920.00
Data Processing	17,246.75			17,246.75							
Convention Expenses	3,655.74										3,655.74
Printing	27,091.17	2,594.85	314.73	2,498.60	165.02	18,966.58	118.17				2,433.22
Supplies	18,119.15	1,252.74	1,420.96	639.63	34.13	183.61	478.54		1,750.30	1,605.10	10,754.14
Freight & Postage	13,056.72	816.66	136.68	4,309.62	42.24	1,219.85	113.12			179.82	6,238.73
Telephone	7,200.11	1,135.39	1,270.37	1,503.83	302.21	190.25	264.67			2.64	2,530.75
Cleaning	2,467.50								2,467.50		
Repairs & Maintenance	3,310.88								1,860.05		1,450.83
Inventory Purchased	30,312.70							28,042.34		2,270.36	
Advertising	1,304.08			33.21			205.60		342.04		723.23
Standing Committees	506.80									506.80	
Bank Charges	75.48									56.44	19.04
Insurance	3,142.49	273.04	312.52	471.31	249.40		399.80		285.67		1,150.75
Dues & Subscriptions	1,076.20			9.00			184.40				882.80
Board Meetings	1,475.86										1,475.86
Exec. Sec. Expenses	1,493.46										1,493.46
Services Rendered	329.25						50.00			279.25	
President's Expenses	667.00										667.00
Per Diem	7,760.57	1,844.75	2,266.50	1,713.93	987.00		28.90				919.49
Sec.-Treas. Expenses	561.01										561.01
Royalties & Commissions	2,569.83					550.51		2,019.32			
Utilities	7,820.84								7,820.84		
Depreciation	16,219.62								13,195.14		3,024.48
Interest Expense	37,738.91								37,282.64	456.27	
Totals	\$581,190.42	\$57,544.43	\$97,072.99	\$108,900.11	\$23,312.23	\$25,952.10	\$28,777.51	\$34,170.76	\$85,247.37	\$ 7,948.74	\$112,264.18

Occupancy Expenses apportioned to General & Admin. on basis of 60,260 sq. ft. per year used by NAD to 190,080 sq. ft. per year — 31.7%

(27,023.42) 27,023.42

\$58,223.95 \$ 7,948.74 \$139,287.60

General & Admin. Expenses apportioned to Membership & Activities on basis of their receipts less Books, Rental & Jr. NAD to Total Receipts Earned

Apportioned Totals

13,679.99 (13,679.99)

\$58,223.95 \$21,628.73 \$125,607.61

Attention Cooperating Member State Associations

Earn commissions on subscriptions to THE DEAF AMERICAN. Commission rates: \$1.00 for each new one-year subscription. 75c for each renewal one-year subscription.

Send subscriptions to: The National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Executive Board Meeting National Association Of The Deaf

November 17-18-19, 1972

Iowa School for the Deaf
Council Bluffs, Iowa

Agenda

- Friday, November 17, Open Session
Report of the Executive Secretary
Regional Committees and Other Aspects of the President's Program
Committee Chairmanships
Centennial Convention Chairmanship
- Saturday, November 18, Morning Session (Closed to the Public)
CAID Parents Group
Expenses for Operation of Committees
Executive Secretary's Guidelines
Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf Grant
Noon: Lunch and Tour, Iowa Western Community College campus
- Afternoon Session (Open to the Public)
NAD Travel Policies
Report on Retirement Complex, Punta Gorda
Functions of Committees between Conventions
1974 and 1976 Convention Items
Changes of Format
Professional Meetings
Parent Meetings
Cultural Program
Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf in Seattle
Junior NAD Camp Contract
Position Papers
Dinner
Social, Iowa Association of the Deaf
- Sunday, November 19, Morning Session (Open to the Public)
Assistant Executive Secretary
COSD Report and Selection of New Representative to the COSD
State Associations, Minimum Memberships, etc.
NAD Property outside the Home Office
Non-agenda Items
Adjournment

Friday Evening Session

The meeting was called to order by President Don G. Pettingill at 9:40 p.m. in the Conference Room of the Iowa School for the Deaf. The late start was due to the delayed arrival of some airline flights. All officers and Board Members were present except John Claveau (who arrived about an hour later). The agenda submitted was accepted by general consent with minor revisions.

Item 1: Report of the Executive Secretary: The Report of the Executive Secretary, having been read by all Board Members, was accepted on a motion from the floor with no opposition. The report stimulated some discussion and several items were clarified by the Executive Secretary. The following action resulted:

White (Sanderson) moved that the Secretary-Treasurer write on behalf of the Board a letter of appreciation to Roger Scott, Tom Cuscaden, Frank Hutchinson and Howard Feltzin for their help in building the office walls at the Home Office. The motion carried unanimously.

Estes (Turk) moved that the resolution recommended by the Home Office be adopted. The resolution was as follows:

Continuing Survey of Hearing Impaired Adults

Be it resolved that the National Association of the Deaf, the largest organization serving the deaf, and its Executive Board go on record as supporting the Continuing Survey on Hearing Impaired Adults. We feel that this survey is badly needed in order to provide:

1. A continuous flow of consistent data on deafness,
2. Estimates of both incidence and prevalence data,
3. Specific information on topics of current interest,
4. The methodology and manpower to work with local people

who want to develop estimates and gather data.

Sanderson (White) moved that the Board authorize the Home Office to strengthen the resolution. After some discussions on the nature of changes the motion as amended carried without opposition.

There was some discussion of the problem of dealing with other organizations not in the area of deafness. White (Sanderson) moved that the Executive Secretary be empowered to exercise discretion in cooperating with other organizations not in the area of deafness, but that he continue to consult the Board in matters relating to deafness. The motion carried.

Lankenau (Maddox) moved that if any Board Member has a complaint regarding decisions made by the Executive Secretary that he first inquire as to his rationale and to hold off criticism until an explanation has been received. The motion carried.

The Executive Secretary asked for approval of a Research and Training Center proposal for a meeting in the spring. All Board Members could possibly be involved. On a motion by Brown (Turk) approval was given.

There was some discussion of the Executive Secretary's request to increase Mrs. Locke's salary to \$10,000 per year. Estes (Sanderson) moved that Mrs. Locke's salary be raised to \$10,000 per year. Propp (Smith) amended the motion to read that "the Executive Secretary change employee and personnel ratings that will make it possible for Mrs. Locke to qualify for a \$10,000 salary." The motion as amended carried unanimously.

Item 2: Progress Report of the Dedication Planning Committee. The report was reviewed and several items were clarified. In response to several issues raised by the report, the following steps were taken:

Brown (Estes) moved that at least for the time being the building remain known as the Halex House. The motion carried.

Propp (White) moved that the President select a subcommittee on the building dedication program. The motion carried unanimously. Members of the subcommittee are Lil Skinner, Ralph White and Robert Lankenau. The subcommittee was to report back to the Board before the meeting adjourned on Sunday.

After some discussion of the dedication budget Claveau (White) moved that we accept the recommended figure of \$6,500 as a maximum. The motion carried unanimously.

The classification of gifts, as proposed by the Planning Committee, raised a number of questions. Smith (Turk) moved that we establish a subcommittee of three to study the matter more fully. The motion carried unanimously, and Charles Estes, Sam Block and John Claveau were appointed.

Smith (Brown) moved that we approve of the date selected for the dedication ceremonies, May 18, 1973. The motion carried.

Item 3: RID Grant. To separate fact and rumor the Board asked the Executive Secretary to review the RID grant activities. Mr. Schreiber reported the sequence of events which were largely based on the fact that Social and Rehabilitation Service could not support the project indefinitely. Satisfied that the RID Board had made all decisions affecting the RID office, the Board agreed to end discussion of the matter.

On a motion from the floor the meeting recessed at 12:35 a.m.

Saturday Morning Session

The meeting was called to order by Don Pettingill, President, with all members present at 9:00 a.m. in the ISD Conference Room. The order of business was as follows:

Item 4: Parent Affiliation with the NAD. The NAD Convention has made it permissible for the NAD to establish a parent section. Since that time the Executive Secretary has explored the matter and parents need active leadership. The NAD in the past has supported the parents newsletter, and the Executive Secretary had suggested that the NAD might guarantee the salary of a director if the parents so agreed. The parents currently are affiliated with the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf. There was considerable discussion with almost all Board Members presenting various arguments pro and con. The question was mainly whether the NAD would provide the parent group financial as well as moral support. All agreed that a closer relationship with parents was desirable.

Propp (White) moved that the NAD Executive Board empower the Executive Secretary to develop lines of communication and to commit NAD support to the desire of parents to become an independent organization. If funds are needed, the Home Office must submit a budget to the Board for approval. Block (Claveau) amended the motion with a clause that would set a time limit from December 1, 1972, to November 30, 1974. The amendment carried. Block (Sanderson) moved a second amendment be attached to the effect that financial commitment would be restricted to \$13,000 for two years. This amendment also carried. The main motion as amended was then voted on and carried.

Item 5: Expenses and Operations of Committees. The problem is that some of the NAD committees have been ineffective for lack of funds for meetings and other necessary expenses. Also the NAD seems to have developed different policies for different committees. Discussion of the problem revealed the need of a general policy. Smith (Propp) moved that the Executive Board clarify the policy regarding committee meetings between national conventions to provide specifically that: 1) Whenever a committee chairman deems it necessary to hold a meeting, he shall submit a budget proposal to the Executive Secretary, 2) Such meeting(s) shall be authorized if funds are available, subject to final approval by the President, 3) All committee chairmen should be informed of the foregoing provisions. The motion was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Item 6: Guidelines. Several years ago the Board developed a set of guidelines for administering the NAD. Discussion on the updating and distribution of the guidelines. Lankenau (Estes) moved that the Secretary-Treasurer be given the responsibility of adding all new policy statements, preparing up-to-date guidelines and seeing to it that all Board Members and officers receive copies of said guidelines at the earliest date possible on taking office and/or when changes and/or additions are made to said guidelines. The motion carried unanimously.

At this point, 10:10 a.m., the meeting recessed 10 minutes for coffee and then resumed.

The President requested that Board Members refer to him names of people who are willing to serve on various NAD committees.

Item 7: TTY Distribution. Estes (Maddox) moved that a committee be established to promote distribution of TTY's on a national basis. The motion carried without opposition.

Item 8: Ways and Means Committee Chairman. There was some discussion of the appointment as well as of the role of the Ways and Means Committee. The committee has been unable to make contributions to the NAD between conventions. Propp (Claveau) moved that the Ways and Means

chairman be a member of the Executive Board. The motion carried. Some general discussion took place on the closer involvement of state leadership.

Item 9: Centennial Convention in 1980. Robert Lankenau was nominated as Centennial Convention chairman and accepted. He was asked to take note of the suggestions that came out of a brief discussion of the 1980 Convention.

Item 10: Regional News Editors for THE DEAF AMERICAN. No definite action was taken, but Board Members were asked to submit names of people who could serve in this capacity.

Item 11: NAD Travel Policies. Mr. Schreiber explained the current policy on travel. There was some discussion on the possible need of revising NAD travel policies. After the present policies were reviewed, it was agreed that our present guidelines are adequate and that the problem seems to be in following them. By general agreement no action was taken although it was agreed that improved communication in regard to travel is desirable.

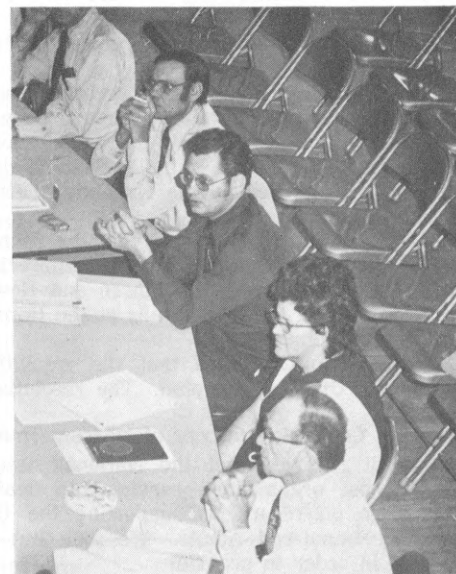
Item 12: Illinois Quota Payments. The problem stems from the fact that the Illinois Association of the Deaf apparently has two classes of membership, some of whom are on the NAD quota list and some who are not. The situation becomes touchy when people claiming IAD membership come to the NAD Convention and are not on the quota list. The Executive Secretary explained that it is not the policy of the NAD to question quota lists, but that, when a person comes to the convention and claims that he is a member of a Cooperating Member association but is not on the list, there is nothing we can do except require the person to pay an individual NAD membership. The Board recognizes the problem as one that must be solved at the state level. The NAD will continue to act on faith in the matter of accepting quota lists.

The meeting at this point, 11:40 a.m., recessed for lunch. The Board Members were luncheon guests of Iowa Western Community College and afterwards toured the facility which has a program for the hearing impaired.

Saturday Afternoon Session

The meeting was reconvened at 2:00 p.m. with President Pettingill presiding.

Item 13: Retirement Complex at Punta Gorda. There was considerable discussion of this controversial item. The Executive Secretary brought the Board Members up to date. The ensuing discussion centered around the fact that providing housing for the aged was a very competitive business ensnared with Federal, state and local red tape, and that Punta Gorda was far removed from the mainstream of deaf society. Propp (Estes) moved that due to inadequate data and ques-



Left: Members of the National Association of the Deaf Executive Board at the Council Bluffs, Iowa, meeting. Seated (left to right): Don B. Pettingill, Seabrook, Maryland, president; Robert Lankenau, Akron, Ohio, past president; and Robert Sanderson, Roy, Utah. Back row: Frank Turk, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Lillian Skinner, Northridge, California; Jess M. Smith, Indianapolis, Indiana, president-elect; Dr. George Propp, Evanston, Illinois, secretary-treasurer; Charles Estes, Talladega, Alabama; Dr. Samuel Block, Skokie, Illinois; Mrs. Helen Maddox, Taylors, South Carolina; Ralph White, Austin, Texas, vice president; and Frederick C. Schreiber, Kensington, Maryland, executive secretary. Walter A. Brown, Jr., Doraville, Georgia, and John Claveau, Flint, Michigan, are not shown. Right: Board Members Turk, Claveau, Estes, Maddox and Block display rapt attention during a discussion.

tionable factors the NAD terminate negotiations on the Punta Gorda Retirement Proposal. The motion carried without opposition. Sanderson (White) then moved that the NAD propose to Mr. Reed the alternative that he donate the Punta Gorda property to the NAD for re-sale, the proceeds to be used for the establishment of a retirement complex in a location more convenient to the older deaf population that we are considering. The motion carried.

Item 14: Convention Format and Proceedings. A five-minute recess was declared so that Board Members could review the list of suggestions for a better convention and a new convention format proposed by George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer. After the recess Dr. Propp elaborated on the convention plan. No action was taken as the plan would have to be presented at the 1974 Convention and adopted by the Council of Representatives, with the necessary changes in the Bylaws.

Estes (Smith) moved that we adopt the following policy on a try-and-see basis: Between conventions, state associations will be urged to submit bills to a Steering Committee for referral to proper committees, which in turn, through correspondence, will discuss such bills and prepare them for presentation at the following convention. The motion carried unanimously.

Smith (White) moved that the Executive Board instruct the Law Committee to present a plan at the 1974 Convention to "streamline" or otherwise shorten the duration of conventions, starting with the 1976 Convention. The motion carried.

In recognition of the need to firm up the 1976 Convention site Smith (Estes) moved that the Executive Board accept the proposal of the Shamrock Hotel in Houston for the convention arrangements during the week which includes July 4, 1976, in order to take advantage of lower hotel rates. After some discussion the motion was voted on and carried.

Also relating to conventions was the role of the Cultural Program. The Board was in agreement that Cultural Program activities were more appreciated than the "professional" entertainment, but at the same time it was felt that there is a need for spontaneous, audience-participation type of entertainment. Skinner (Brown) moved that the NAD retain one evening during the convention for the express purpose of putting on a form of entertainment of its own and separate from the Cultural Program. The motion carried.

Item 15: Cultural Program Budget. The proposed budget of the Cultural Program was for \$4,775 with \$1,600 earmarked for a national literary journal of the deaf. After some discussion Claveau (Maddox) moved that we accept the Cultural Program budget excluding the literary journal line item. The total budget shall be \$3,175. The motion carried. In further discussion it was suggested that the literary journal could become the 12th issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN and sold at a special charge. No action was taken on this suggestion.

Item 16: Jr. NAD Summer Camp. The Executive Secretary briefed the Board on the NAD involvement in the camp program. He recommended the adoption of a contract similar to the one in effect during the past summer with a few significant changes. 1) To encourage more deaf students to attend the fee would be \$300 for a minimum of 60 campers; 2) the canteen would be returned to the Jr. NAD; 3) the NAD will have jurisdiction over the camp staff; and 4) add a finance charge of one percent per month on unpaid camper fees.

Smith (Block) moved that Gary Olsen be appointed camp director for the 1973 Deaf Youth Leadership Camp sponsored by the NAD. The motion carried unanimously.

Estes (White) moved that the Jr. NAD camp contract be approved provided that the camp director finds it acceptable. The motion carried unanimously.

Item 17 (non-agenda item): The Iowa Association of the Deaf called the attention of the Board to the fact that the Governor of Iowa had proposed to the Board of Regents a 10 percent reduction of the ISD budget. On a motion by Smith (Brown) the Board unanimously passed the following resolution to be sent to the Governor:

"Whereas Iowa's emphasis has long been on education of the deaf at the highest level of quality, as shown by the assignment of this Board of Regents;

And whereas passing years have brought continuous improvement in the techniques and methods which Iowa has used to expand the vistas of achievement for Iowans with hearing difficulties, and we are all determined that this improvement shall proceed with ever increasing speed. Yet, our goals remain; to educate the whole child; to prepare the partially and totally deaf to live successfully, happily and effectively in today's world;

And whereas the ability of the deaf children in Iowa to become independent, self-supporting and taxpaying citizens in the State of Iowa is wholly dependent on their securing a quality education, it is a false economy to jeopardize this capability by reducing their chances of success;

And whereas it has been determined that the cost of supporting individuals on public subsistence has been estimated to exceed \$250,000 during an individual's lifetime, which far exceeds the cost of providing a quality education for the deaf children of Iowa.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf in session at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on November 18, 1972, strongly urge the Honorable Robert D. Ray, Governor of Iowa, to reconsider his proposal to the State Board of Regents to reduce the 1973-75 budget of the Iowa School for the Deaf;

And be it further resolved that the State of Iowa be strongly urged to continue to provide adequate funding for the outstanding program for which the Iowa School for the Deaf is nationally recognized."

At this point the order of business was suspended to introduce officers and board members of both the Iowa and Nebraska Associations of the Deaf. The president of the Nebraska Association read a letter requesting that the NAD inform nearby state associations when they have a board meeting.

The meeting recessed at 5:10 p.m. The members of the Executive Board were guests of the Iowa Association of the Deaf at a social held at the Holiday Inn. and later in the evening they were guests of the Council Bluffs Silent Club for dinner at an Omaha steak house.

Sunday Morning Session

The meeting was reconvened at 9:15 a.m. on Sunday morning with all members present and Don Pettingill presiding.

Item 18: Report of Subcommittee. Charles Estes reported that his subcommittee recommended approval of the donor classification scheme submitted by the Dedication Committee. He thus moved and the recommendation was accepted unanimously.

Robert Lankenau on the topic of a centennial theme reported that there was not enough time to solicit ideas. He will continue to seek ideas.

Lil Skinner reporting on the dedication theme likewise reported that she and her committee members could not reach any conclusions. They asked for additional time and will pursue the matter by mail. The request, by general consent, was granted.

Item 19: Position Papers on Education. The Board had on hand several position papers on education representing different individuals and different institutions. After some discussion it was agreed that the NAD was seeking an instrument of policy and would not endorse specific programs. Estes (Turk) moved that the Board adopt a combination of the policy statement submitted by Mr. Sanderson and the Bill of Educational Rights as submitted by Dr. Propp for the Educational Committee. The motion carried.

Sanderson (Propp) moved that we submit our general policies on education to the Education Committee with instructions to them to develop position papers for consideration by the Board at its next meeting. The motion carried unanimously.

On behalf of the Ohio Association of the Deaf, Lankenau (Maddox) moved that the NAD take steps to support the removal of strict oral requirements in the education of the deaf of Ohio and to cooperate with the new Center for the Legal Rights of the Deaf in appropriate action to have this law declared unconstitutional if that possibility is feasible. (Note: The OAD does not want the oral method of education dis-

continued nor any mention of total communication—just remove the present language pertaining to oralism.) The motion carried unanimously. Sanderson (Brown) moved that the Executive Secretary be given discretionary authority to commit NAD resources to the support of the action on the Ohio matter. This motion also carried unanimously.

After a short recess for coffee the Board returned to unfinished agenda items.

Item 20: Affiliation of Social Service Organizations. The need was to establish a policy and determine a fee for social service organizations to affiliate with the NAD. Estes (Sanderson) moved that the Board adopt a professional affiliation fee of \$1,000. The motion carried without opposition.

Item 21: United Buying Services for NAD Members. Block (Claveau) moved that the NAD become affiliated with the United Buying Service so that individual NAD members may avail themselves of the monetary savings from purchases through that organization. Dr. Block distributed some literature from UBS and explained the application procedures. The matter was put to vote and carried without opposition.

Item 22: **Encyclopedia Britannica** Promotion. White (Lankenau) moved that the Board authorize the Home Office to participate in the promotion of **Encyclopedia Britannica**. The motion carried.

Walter Brown and John Claveau left at this time to catch a flight home.

Item 23: Representative's Report on COSD. Jess Smith, NAD representative to the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, gave a summary report on the October 13 COSD meeting. A formal report will follow. Representation for member organizations has been reduced to one, and the next NAD representative will serve a one-year term. For the NAD representative Frank Turk nominated Charles Estes and Sam Block nominated George Propp. On a secret ballot vote George Propp was elected and will serve a one-year term.

Item 24: Membership for Deaf Action Group of Hawaii. A letter from Hawaii requesting NAD membership was read and the Executive Secretary provided additional background. After some discussion the Board agreed that the Deaf Action Group was not a statewide organization and that to accept the DAG as a member organization would establish a precedent that is clearly in conflict with our Bylaws. By general consent it was agreed that DAG was not eligible for membership at least until such a time that it attains statewide representation.

Lankenau (Block) moved that the Board indicate their sentiments to be for one organization per state and that the Law Committee be requested to rewrite Article I, Section 1 so that this becomes clear. The motion carried.

Estes (Skinner) moved that the Executive Secretary be instructed to reply to Rev. Bill Aulenbach's letter explaining how the NAD has different kinds of membership which are affiliated organizations, individual members, organizational members and professional members; and to suggest that the Deaf

Action Group change its name to the Hawaii Association of the Deaf, become representative of the entire state and thus become eligible to be a Cooperating Member. The motion carried.

Item 25: Printing House for the Deaf: After some discussion the Board voted on the following resolution by Sanderson (White):

Resolved that the concept of an American Printing House for the Deaf be supported strongly by the NAD Executive Board;

And be it further resolved that it is the firm feeling of the board that control, direction and administration of such a Printing House reside solely with deaf people. The resolution carried unanimously.

Item 26: Standardization of Signs. This item was to some extent motivated by the expressed concern of the Minnesota Association of the Deaf. The discussion centered around the arbitrary changes in the American Sign Language. Block (Smith) moved that the Executive Secretary reply to the Minnesota Association of the Deaf with respect to its resolution regarding clarification of sign language to the effect that the NAD is making every effort to obtain a Federal grant for the establishment of a clearing house on signs—specifically, to develop models to standardize and maximize effective use of the language of signs in educational settings. The motion was voted on and carried without opposition.

Item 27: Property Adjacent to the Home Office. The Executive Secretary explained that the NAD has a problem with storage space. To use rental space for storage does not make economic sense. There is a possibility of obtaining a nearby house as a private venture, and the Executive Secretary wanted the Board reaction to the idea of renting storage space in the building. Smith (Turk) moved that the Executive Board instruct the Executive Secretary to obtain storage space outside the NAD Home Office (Halex House) under the most favorable lease agreement, not to exceed a cost of \$3.00 per square foot per month. The motion carried.

Item 28: Assistant Executive Secretary. Robert Lankenau reported on the interview with two candidates at Miami Beach. The Board felt that there was not sufficient time for a full response to the DA announcement. Smith (Block) moved that the Executive Board set a deadline for the acceptance of applications for the position of Assistant Executive Secretary and that after said deadline the qualifications of applicants be considered and an appointment made. The motion carried. By general consent the deadline was set for January 1, 1973.

Also relevant to the position announcement Sanderson (Estes) moved that in dealing with convention responsibilities the word be "coordinate" rather than "direct".

By general consent the Board voted its appreciation to the many Iowans who had made a contribution to a very successful business meeting. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

POST OFFICE BOX SNAFU

State Association News Editor Norman S. Brown was inadvertently dropped by the Post Office, a Post Office mistake. Some mail was returned to the senders. Situation normal now—hopefully. Please re-send and continue to send to the original P.O. Box 50221, Indianapolis, Indiana 46250.

The Post Office and I are sorry and apologize.—Norman S. Brown.

Regional State Association News Editors

Region I: (To be named next month). Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Region II: (To be named next month) Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky,

Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Region III: Rev. Camille Desmarais, 209 Forest Hill Circle, Talladega, Alabama 35160. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

Region IV: Mrs. Valerie Platt, 112 W. 5150 South, Ogden, Utah 84403. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Affiliated Member Organizations

Talladega Club of the Deaf	Alabama
Phoenix Association of the Deaf, Inc.	Arizona
Southern California Women's Club of the Deaf	California
Valley Silent Club of the Deaf	California
Colorado Springs Silent Club	Colorado
Silent Athletic Club of Denver	Colorado
Connecticut Association of the Deaf	Connecticut
Hartford Club of the Deaf, Inc.	Connecticut
Block G. Lettermen's Club	District of Columbia
Capital City Association of the Deaf	District of Columbia
Atlanta Club of the Deaf	Georgia
Southtown Club of the Deaf	Illinois
Cedarloo Club of the Deaf	Iowa
Sioux City Silent Club, Inc.	Iowa
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Counseling Service, Inc.	Kansas
Wichita Association of the Deaf	Kansas
Maine Mission for the Deaf	Maine
Montgomery County Association for Language Handicapped Children ..	Maryland
RMS Industries, Inc.	Maryland
Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	Massachusetts
Michigan Association for Better Hearing	Michigan
Flint Association of the Deaf, Inc.	Michigan
Motor City Association of the Deaf	Michigan
United for Total Communication	Michigan
Charles Thompson Memorial Hall	Minnesota
Gulf Coast Silent Club	Mississippi
Roundtable Representatives of Community Center	Missouri
St. Louis Silent Club	Missouri
Great Falls Club of the Deaf	Montana
Lincoln Silent Club	Nebraska
Omaha Club of the Deaf	Nebraska
Delaware Valley Club of the Deaf	New Jersey
Long Island Club of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Rip Van Winkle Club of the Deaf	New York
Staten Island Club of Deaf	New York
Rochester Recreation Club for the Deaf, Inc.	New York
National Technical Institute for the Deaf—Students	New York
New York Society for the Deaf	New York
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Cleveland Association of the Deaf	Ohio
Ohio School for the Deaf Alumni Association	Ohio
Toledo Deaf Club	Ohio
Portland Association of the Deaf	Oregon
Beaver Valley Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Reading Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
York Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Providence Club for the Deaf	Rhode Island
Rhode Island Alumni Association	Rhode Island
Greater Greenville Silents Club	South Carolina
Bill Rice Ranch	Tennessee
Nashville Chapter, Tennessee Association of the Deaf	Tennessee
Nashville League for the Hard of Hearing, Inc.	Tennessee
Austin Club for the Deaf	Texas
Dallas Association of the Deaf	Texas
Houston Association of the Deaf	Texas
Richmond Club of the Deaf	Virginia
Charleston Association of Deaf	West Virginia
Wheeling Association of the Deaf	West Virginia
Puget Sound Association of Deaf	Washington
Chippewa Valley Association of Deaf	Wisconsin
Madison Association of the Deaf	Wisconsin
Vancouver Association of the Deaf	Canada

Affiliation dues for organizations other than state associations are \$10.00 or more per year. Send remittances to the NAD Home Office.

Recent Developments Among State Associations

Kansas: Kansas Roundtable of Organizations Serving the Deaf (KROSHI) held their second forum in Kansas City last November 18. Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Director, Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders, Rehabilitation Services Administration, was the keynote speaker.

Georgia: Georgia Association of the Deaf Associate Chapter 4 is composed entirely of parents of deaf children.

Kansas: Wichita Parents Association for Hearing Impaired Children and involved schools in that area had as speaker last October 25, Roy Holcomb, Area Supervisor of the Deaf, Santa Ana Unified School District, Santa Ana, Calif.

Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and Northwestern University jointly sponsored a Total Communication Workshop for teachers, parents and related professionals December 2, 1972, in Kenosha.

Maryland: Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting ran a three-hour TV program titled "They Grow in Silence: An Evening on Deafness" December 4, 1972, on Channels 67, 73 and 26. TTY hookups and TV phones were used around the state for deaf people to call in during the program. On the program among leaders of the deaf and professional workers among the deaf were Liz Katz, a Gallaudet College student, and Marla Hatrak, an Indiana School for the Deaf senior.

Connecticut: The Governor of Connecticut made appointments October 2, 1972, to the State Commission to Study and Investigate the Problems of Deaf and Hearing Impaired Persons. Three deaf persons appointed to this commission of 11 members.

California: Central Bank, 301 Twentieth Street, Oakland, Calif. 94112, inaugurated last year a consumer education program to acquaint the Bay Area deaf community with the everyday aspects of banking and finance. Ralph V. Jordan, himself deaf, is Central Bank's financial counselor to the deaf community. Special workshop seminars for the deaf, were held at Fremont's Oholone College and activities in other areas for school children and adults.

Connecticut: The American School for the Deaf made a new film, "The Spirit of Silence," with Nanette Fabray narrating in the language of signs and Gary Curtis assisting. Booking free of charge is offered organizations for enlightenment on deaf education by contacting Educational Media Center, American School for the Deaf, 139 North Main Street, West Hartford, Conn. 06107.

Wisconsin: The Wisconsin Association of the Deaf Education Committee, established in February 1971, is preparing a special packet on various articles about total communication to inform the public and espouse the philosophy of total communication for the deaf.

Georgia: The Georgia Directory of the

Deaf, 1972-73 edition, just came off the press. For a copy send \$1.00 to Mr. Esteben D. Ward, 1304 Allene Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310.

Arkansas: Little Rock Referral Center for the Deaf offers TTY message relay service during regular office hours. At other times the Rev. Lamar Hill volunteers his help in relaying phone messages. Students of the Missionary Baptist Seminary contributed funds to buy an acoustic coupler to put in the Rev. Hill's home. Call 501-565-0440.

Colorado: The Colorado Advisory Council Serving the Deaf (CACSD), an umbrella organization of about 18 various groups of, by, and for the deaf, of which the Colorado Association of the Deaf is one, initiated a Deaf Awareness Week (DAW) November 12-18, 1972, officially declared by the Governor's office—the first in the nation it was claimed.

Oregon: Portland Deaf Information and Referral Service started by the Oregon Association of the Deaf officially opened on November 1, 1972. TTY machine and answering service manned by student volunteers from Lewis and Clark College and others: 7-9 week nights, 1-5 on Saturdays. Call 503-227-4044.

New York: The Empire State Association Temporary Commission for the Study of Problems of the Deaf met November

30 and December 7, 1972. They recommended for study:

Captioning of TV news and weather reports and special reports with legislation requiring captioning in these areas.

Employment opportunities for deaf people within the state government. (Bank examiners for qualified deaf persons.)

Representation of qualified deaf persons on state appointed commissions concerned with problems of deafness and the deaf.

Establishment of a "Deaf Section" within the State Motor Vehicle Department to study the record of deaf people as drivers of motor vehicles.

Sponsoring the establishment in schools for the deaf of modern classes in upcoming trades and vocations such as teletype-setting, beauty culture and hair styling, offset printing, body and fender repairing and others, furnished with the latest equipment to insure the most advanced training for our deaf boys and girls in order that they may qualify for positions within their chosen trades and vocations farther up the echelons of the skilled than is now the case.

Washington, D. C.: A bill to authorize the U. S. Commissioner of Education to acquire and distribute teletypewriters to the deaf, police, fire, and other emergency public service agencies was introduced last March by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.).

or insulting language is an insult to the assembly; however, the offending member may quickly apologize for his unintentional harshness. After apologizing, the member may resume the floor as if nothing had happened during the course of debate.

Q. At the last monthly meeting, **important** business was transacted that required the expenditure of money. After adjournment, it was discovered that a quorum had not been present. What should we do in this case?—Miss R. McK.

A. A motion to ratify may be made at the next meeting. If carried, it will legalize the expenditure. See p. 103 ROR (Robert's Rules of Order).

Q. Is it the duty of the Chair to be courteous and tactful to a member who might blunder in making a motion or fail to stick to his or her point during discussion?

A. Yes, always. It is important to remember that the Chair **must** never become excited, angry, partisan or tyrannical under any circumstances whatsoever; otherwise he can be removed as an incompetent presiding officer. The Chair, however, must also be firm in correcting a member who is in error.

Q. May a vote taken by secret ballot be rescinded?

A. Yes, but the vote on rescinding **must** be taken by ballot to **prevent** exposing the votes of members. See p. 169-ROR.

Q. Has the Chair a right to demand a full vote?

A. No, even though only one vote is cast. One for and none against means that a motion has carried, as it is a majority of votes cast.

Q. What is a vote by roll call (yeas and nays)?

A. It is used especially to secure absolute certainty in the votes cast, as well as a record of the individual votes. The voters are responsible to their constituents and the names of members voting and the manner in which they voted are published. When the assembly orders the vote to be taken by yeas and nays, the secretary calls the roll, and as the member rises and responds, either "Yes" or "No," or "present" if he does not wish to vote, his vote is entered on the record. Legislative assemblies, city councils, boards, trustees, executive committees and similar bodies often use this method. It consumes a great deal of time; however, it is **rarely** useful in voluntary organizations. In other words, in a general membership this is improper; no member should be compelled to make his personal vote of open and permanent record. See page 197-ROR.

Q. What is the purpose of "voting by ballot"?—Club.

A. The purpose of voting by ballot is to **protect members' right to vote secretly**. It is **illegal** to **compel** members to reveal their opinion regarding the candidate or proposition if the bylaws require election of officers or other matters to be voted upon by **ballot**.



QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS

on

Parliamentary Procedure

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians, and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

"What cruelty and injustice! And how often a member would be coerced into being content with doing "What everybody else is doing" and accepting as true that which is **false**, because that is "What everybody else is accepting," **error** in place of truth."—Demeter, A.B., LLB., A.M., A.O.

* * *

Q. Will you please help us with your opinion as to why many organizations fail?—Miss RCD.

A. Failure occurs because of any of the following: Favoritism, factionalism or cliquism; conflicting dates with other organizations; membership drives for prizes or rewards rather than joining and working for the objectives; unreasonable fines; chairman of a committee acting beyond his ability—neglecting to give **every member** of the committee **ample** notice of a called meeting; presiding officer intimidating instead of assisting timid members; poor leadership; incompetent officers; same officers in office **too long**; one or a few members playing tricks for personal gain or aggrandizement; poor sportsmanship among members when de-

feated in a democratic manner; breach of contract or agreement between parties; unfair discrimination because of religion, politics and race; lack of decorum (politeness) in debate—raw, tactless, discourteous, offending or insulting language (**which are not permissible at deliberative assemblies**).

Q. I do not understand the difference between the terms "Mr. President" and "Mr. Chairman." Please explain.—Mrs. AMcD., new club officer.

A. An elected president is addressed as "Mr. President." If such president is a woman, she is addressed as "Madam President." A presiding officer without official title is addressed as "Mr. Chairman" or "Madam Chairman." An elected vice president, when presiding, is addressed as "Mr. President" or "Madam President."

Q. Is it true that the Chair (president or presiding officer) has the right to rule a troublesome member out of order for using discourteous language in debate?

A. Yes. Members must **avoid** unnecessary harshness. Remember, discourteous

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

TRIPODING

Have you heard the good news? TRIPAD is happening again! It is coming to your region. Watch for it. TRIPOD makes good things happen!

What is TRIPOD? It is action! It is cooperation! It is advocacy! But, most of all, it is a spirit and sensitivity that makes action, cooperation and advocacy possible.

Where did TRIPOD come from? TRIPOD was born in Memphis, Tennessee, in April 1971, when parents, deaf adults and vocational rehabilitation personnel (and other professionals) got together to exchange ideas on how each state could better coordinate and assist deaf persons in their life adjustment. One parent from each state was selected to participate. Deaf adults and VR counselors formed the other two "legs" of the tripod. The focus of TRIPOD is to provide an opportunity for parents and professionals to gain insight regarding the developmental crises of deafness during the critical periods of:

1. Diagnosis of deafness
2. Choosing a school
3. Adolescence and identity
4. Choosing a vocation

If you would like to know more about this first TRIPOD, read "Parents Got It All Together In Memphis" in the July-August 1971 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN. In writing about that first encounter I said: "Perhaps there will never be another meeting that will develop the spirit of comaradie that was generated in Memphis. Everything just seemed to be 'Right On'." Well, the good news about TRIPOD is that regional TRIPODS are being held in seven areas of the country. In December, I attended the first Regional TRIPOD in California . . . and I am very excited and happy to report that the "spirit of comaradie" is

alive and growing. The pride of being a TRIPODER was visible during registration in California. Those who attended the Memphis meeting rushed to greet each other, bubbling with excitement as they talked about the TRIPOD action they had started in their own states.

Operation TRIPOD will make good things happen at the local, state and national level. Parents, deaf adults and vocational rehabilitation counselors are a winning combination because:

- Parents have felt alone and lost in coping with their child's deafness.

- Deaf people have felt isolated and unable to generate the kind of dialogue or action needed to break the barrier of silence.

VR counselors have often worked alone in their efforts to improve programs. We need each other and by putting these three groups together in a TRIPOD atmosphere, a team action psychology is generated. We must remember that even today, when progress is being made at many levels of deafness . . . in lots of areas, deaf adults do not mingle with parents of deaf children . . . and there are very few social situations when vocational rehabilitation counselors meet with either deaf people or parents. The TRIPOD movement will change all of this because TRIPODERS are special people making new and exciting things happen.

At the beginning of this column, I said that TRIPOD is action. I mean TRIPODERS make things happen. They are "action" people. If you are reading this column you know how important cooperation is—I have emphasized cooperation for years. We all know that we can't reach our goal unless we are willing to work together; deaf adult, parent and professional. But, how about advocacy? This is a new idea for some of us. In my dictionary "advocate" is described as:

"to defend; plead for; speak in favor of; one called to the aid of another; one who pleads the cause of another." "Advocacy" then is "the act of pleading for." Certainly this is a role that parents can and must play at the local, state and Federal level . . . and advocacy is encouraged by the Federal government.

After the regional TRIPOD meetings are held, it is hoped that each state will also have an OPERATION TRIPOD. Then the spirit and sensitivity of TRIPOD can be brought to each city and town in the nation. If you have ever said "Let's do something to educate employers about deaf workers' abilities . . .," or "Let's work for total communication in our school . . .," or "Let's ask television stations to provide captions or interpreters for deaf viewers . . ." then TRIPODING is your thing. TRIPODERS want a piece of the action.

Many times in the past, people have asked me what I "do" in the area of deafness and I have often had a problem answering. To tell the truth, I guess I do a little of everything. The dictionary never had a name for "my thing." But, I have found a description now. You won't find it in Webster's Unabridged yet—but if we do "our thing" well, maybe we can get it into the next printing of the dictionary. Here is the description:

TRIPODER, an action person who is an advocate for deaf persons; a deaf or hearing person dedicated to improving educational, vocational and social opportunities for deaf citizens; a special type person endowed with a rare sensitivity and spirit which enables him to do the impossible—with a little help from his friends.

TRIPODING is "my thing." TRIPODERS don't say "Let George do it" . . . instead they go out and find George and invite him to grab a piece of the action.

I am a TRIPODER and proud of it. Won't you join me?

TRIPOD Workshop Schedule

REGION IX—December 8, 9, 10, 1972, Asilomar, Pacific Grove, California.

REGION III—January 26, 27, 28, 1973, Schrafft's Motor Inn, Laurel, Maryland.

REGION VIII—February 23, 24, 25, 1973, Ramada Inn, Salt Lake City.

REGION VI and VII—March 9, 10, 11, 1973, Ramada Inn, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

REGION IV—April 6, 7, 8, 1973, Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee.

REGION I and II—May 4, 5, 6, 1973, New York City.

REGION V—June 8, 9, 10, 1973, Ohio Region.

If you want more information about TRIPOD contact your vocational rehabilitation counselor—or write to me at:

TRIPODING
c/o Mrs. Mary Jane Rhodes
6025 Springhill Drive, Apt. 203
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

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INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

28th BIENNIAL CONVENTION

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JUNE 8-10, 1973

(ALL DAY PICNIC—SUNDAY, JUNE 10—IZAACK WALTON PARK)

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Gary W. Olsen, Convention Chmn., 1200 E. 42nd St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

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Film Fare

Deaf travelers who have visited Zermatt, the quaint village at the foot of the Matterhorn, 15,000-foot mountain peak in Switzerland, should take special interest in the captioned film, "Third Man on The Mountain." This Disney picture was filmed in and around that part of the Swiss Alps.

Based on the novel, **Banner in the Sky**, the production was a dangerous job for the actors as well as the cameramen and others working behind the scenes. James Rennie, English star of the show, crept along mile high ledges without safety ropes. Another actor, James McDonald, fell 18 feet in a thrilling climbing scene, but escaped with minor injuries. Assistant Cameraman Pierre Tairraz fell into a crevasse in a glacier and was pulled out with three broken ribs.

After bringing all equipment up a cog railroad to Zermatt, horses and men were used to lug the tons of gear to actual shooting locations on the mountain. Because of storms and the many difficulties

of working on glaciers and steep mountainsides, filming required three months.

The results were worth the effort. "Third Man on the Mountain" combines thrilling action and breathtaking scenery with a good story about a youth who dreams of conquering a killer mountain. Actually the Matterhorn is just that—a killer. Although hundreds have reached its top about twenty die each year in the attempt. One of the most famous persons to die on the mountain was Richard Halliburton, the young American author.

Zermatt was known in Christ's time. Many of its huts built of logs and with heavy stone roofs and weathered chalets are hundreds of years old. Star James MacArthur lived in one of these houses that was over 500 years old.

Needing a town square for the story that dates back to 1865, the production designer, John Howell, built one in a little used corner of the village. After shooting was finished, this lovely spot was turned over to the town of Zermatt for a public park.

Many prominent people, including Thomas Hohlenstein, president of Switzerland, watched the shooting of the picture. Helen Hayes, queen of the American theater, came to watch and took a small part in the show.

Costumed dancers and musicians seen in the production are native Swiss performers. They show folk art forms that are hundreds of years old.

So, if you can't make it to Switzerland

and are not daring enough to try climbing a 15,000-foot icy peak, see "Third Man on the Mountain." Try it, you'll like it.

Another Disney goodie set in a foreign country is "The Secret Of Boyne Castle." Scheduled for NBC-TV evening showing on February 9, 16 and 23 (not captioned, unfortunately) the film was shot entirely in Ireland. Captioned version is available to CFD users.

The story, a spy thriller, tells of two school boys, one Irish and one American, who get caught up in a tangled plot. Iron Curtain secret police follow them in a wild chase across Ireland. A speedboat sequence and one with a glider are involved in the rescue.

Stars of the show are Glenn Corbett, Kurt Russell and Paddy Dawson. The three-part February broadcast will be a world premiere on the "Walt Disney Wonderful World of Color" series.

* * *

Anybody want to join a tiger hunt? If so, you don't have to go to India. Just order "A Tiger Walks" and then sit on the edge of your chair while some bad guys and some good guys chase an escaped circus tiger named Rajah. The story goes like this:

When the 400-pound carnival tiger escapes he kills his cruel owner and scares the community half to death. Hearing of this the governor thinks he can get a lot of free advertising and be a hero by having the tiger killed. He calls out the

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National Guard, against the advice of Sheriff Pete Williams, who is the political enemy of the governor.

Williams' little daughter, Julie, wants her daddy to save Rajah's life and capture him alive. So there is a race between the governor's men and the sheriff. They are trying to kill the animal and the sheriff is trying to shoot him with a tranquilizer. A heavy fog comes down and makes the hunt more difficult.

After an exciting sequence, Williams finally succeeds in shooting Rajah with the tranquilizer. He falls unconscious and they take him back to the town—alive.

News of this spreads. Hundreds of school children write in to Julie sending nickels and dimes. Soon they have given enough to buy Rajah and his family from the carnival. They are all given to the zoo where they find a safe home.

Sheriff Williams becomes a hero for his bravery and quick thinking in saving the life of the animal. He is a sure shot to beat the governor in the next election.

National Theatre Of The Deaf Plans 7th Professional School

The National Theatre of the Deaf will hold its seventh annual professional school for deaf theater personnel at Waterford, Conn., June 10-July 8, 1973, with Patrick Graybill as director. Adult classes in technical program will cover set design, costume design, lighting design and stagecraft. The acting program will include acting, movement, sign mime, fencing, theater laboratory, mime, history of theater and self-discovery/resources.

Tentative faculty for the summer session: Larry Arrick, Gina Blau, Bernard Bragg, Remy Charlip, John Gleason, David Hays, Robert Panara, Marjorie Sigley, Sahomi Tachibani, Fred Voelpel and company members of the NTD.

Federal scholarships are awarded those accepted. For application blanks and other information, write to Patrick Graybill, National Theatre of the Deaf, 305 Great Neck Road, Waterford, Conn. 06385.

COLLEGE DORMITORY SUPERVISORS

From time to time there are openings for dormitory supervisory positions at Gallaudet College. Applications are kept on file so that contacts may be made when openings occur. Men, women and couples may apply. A college degree is preferred, but it is not required in every case.

For further information write to the Dean of Men or Dean of Women, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002.

HEW Building Named In Honor Of The Late Mary E. Switzer

At a January 16 ceremony, the Health, Education and Welfare building in Washington, D. C., was renamed the Mary E. Switzer Memorial Building. A plaque commemorating her long service was unveiled.

Miss Switzer's 48 years in the Federal service prior to her retirement in 1970 began in the U. S. Public Health Service.

She was concerned with public health and vocational rehabilitation services for many years before her appointment as the first Administrator of HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service. She died October 16, 1971.

During her tenure as SRS head, Miss Switzer was a champion of the deaf. It was due to her warm interests that many programs and workshops were made possible.

Kruger's 37th Deaf Prep All-America Squad

Pos.	Player and School	Age	Wt.	Ht.	Class	Coach
E	Leo Bond III, Minnesota	18	160	6-1	Junior	Mitchell
E	Mark Ames, Maryland	18	180	6-5	Senior	Phelps
E	Donald Perry, North Carolina	19	190	5-10	Senior	Deuel
E	Lou Volpintesta, Wisconsin	17	175	6-3	Senior	Cordano
T	Marion Whaley, Tennessee	19	220	6-0	Senior	Slater
T	Robert Reed, Texas	18	195	6-1	Senior	Snowden
T	Dan Fitzpatrick, Illinois	17	225	6-2	Junior	Bond
T	David Steiner, Kansas	17	180	5-11	Junior	Porter
G	Mike Olsen, Kansas	18	185	5-10	Senior	Porter
G	Kevin Keefe, American	18	170	5-8	Senior	Couthen
G	Daryl Argrave, Louisiana	19	205	5-11	Senior	King
MG	Mike Adams, Riverside	18	190	6-4	Senior	Lanzi
LB	Larry Rembksi, Minnesota	18	165	5-9	Senior	Mitchell
LB	Bobby Michels, Indiana	18	135	5-5	Senior	Massey
LB	Phil Allen, Wisconsin	18	180	5-11	Senior	Cordano
C	Charles Browning, Tennessee	18	195	5-11	Senior	Slater
QB	Mark Windham, Alabama	18	145	5-10	Senior	Norrod
QB	Jerry Beaver, Michigan	18	170	6-0	Senior	Bernard
QB	Mike Cashman, Minnesota	17	170	5-11	Junior	Mitchell
QB	Craig Sellers, Louisiana	18	180	5-8	Senior	King
HB	Gary Washington, Colorado	18	200	6-3	Senior	Sisneros
HB	Terry Thomas, Alabama	17	155	5-10	Junior	Norrod
HB	Keith Brown, Riverside	17	140	5-8	Junior	Lanzi
HB	Marcella McCracklin, Michigan	18	160	5-10	Senior	Bernard
HB	Kenneth Landrus, Washington	19	150	5-8	Senior	Devereaux
HB	Terry McCoy, Wisconsin	18	165	5-10	Senior	Cordano
HB	Larry Belle, Tennessee	19	170	6-0	Senior	Slater
FB	Edward Redic, Kansas	17	195	6-1	Junior	Porter
PK	Steve Key, Tennessee	18	122	5-7	Senior	Slater

Honorable Mention: Ricky Hanson, 6-3, 220 t, sr., Minn.; Paul Mitchell, 6-0, 230 t, sr., Minn.; Tim Bunflat, off. t, sr., Minn.; David Ruberry, 6-4 e, sr., Kan.; James Wilson, hb, sr, Amer.; Ronald Bell, 6-1, 170 hb, sr, Tenn.; Bobby Goetsch, 6-3, 185 e, sr, Iowa; Clyde Marshall, qb, hb, sr, Ky.; Doug Jay, 6-0, 180 hb, jr, Kan.; Pedro Jennings, 180, 6-3 fb, jr, Md.; Mark Dean, fb, jr, Ind.; Wayne Seitzinger, g, jr, Ind.; Jack Milton, hb, jr, S.C.; Danny Adamson, 175 hb, jr, Mo.; David Hirsch, 6-0, 170 e, jr, Ill.; Ivory Thompson, hb, soph, Tex.; John Och, 6-2, 190 t, soph, Wash.; Keith Trumble, qb, soph, Kan.; Mike Farnady, 6-0, 150 qb, soph, River.; Jerry Smith, 6-1, 150 e, soph, Ala.; Larry Thompson, 5-11, 175 hb, frosh, Tex.; David Inabinett, qb, hb, sr, Va.; Billy Elliott, 6-1, 165 e, lb, sr, Va.; Ray Laferriere, 225 t, jr, Amer.; Charles Lynch, hb, sr, Amer.; Walter Rusin, fb, sr, Amer.; Clavin Steversen, hb, sr, Ark.; Guy Miller, 6-0, 185 e, sr, La.; Bill Ross, 6-0, 195 g, jr, Colo.; Dave Herdrich, fb, sr, Berk.; Ted Dronzank, t, jr, Amer.; Patrick Weir, g, lb, jr, Mich.; Tom Armato, hb, sr, Wis.; Bruce Kolb, g, sr, Wis.; Gerald Riggs, g, sr, Wis.; Tommy Kemp, 170 g, jr, Mo., and Donnie Bittle, 6-1, 175, sr, N.C., kicking specialist, punted 35 times for 1,059 yards, a 30.3 yard average per punt. Also Bob Ketner, 6-3, 215 t, sr, N.C.

Honorable Mention to departing seniors: Billy Bowman, qb, Md.; Stanley Harris, hb, qb, Okla.; David Rippetoe, lb, Okla.; Jim Colston, 6-4, 190 e, Mt. Airy; Kevin Doyle, 185 fb, Mt. Airy; Jeff Dahle, 6-2, 195 qb, Iowa; Paul Kuplicki, c, St. Rita; George Klausung, hb, St. Rita; Harry Hauschildt, c, Berk.; Ronnie Howell, hb, S.C.; John Krpan, qb, Mo.; Russell More, g, Berk.; Bobby Morris, hb, Mo.; Aire Buchanan, hb, Ill.; Larry Kent, 235 t, Md.; Charles Harris, 6-0, 175 g, Va.; Mike Mugarvero, 6-3, 175 t, Wis.; Terry Adams, safety, Wis.; David Budzenski, c, Wis.; Worth Little, defensive back, N.C., and Aaron Black, hb, sr, Tex.

Deaf Prep Football '72

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

7530 Hampton Avenue #303, West Hollywood, Calif. 90046

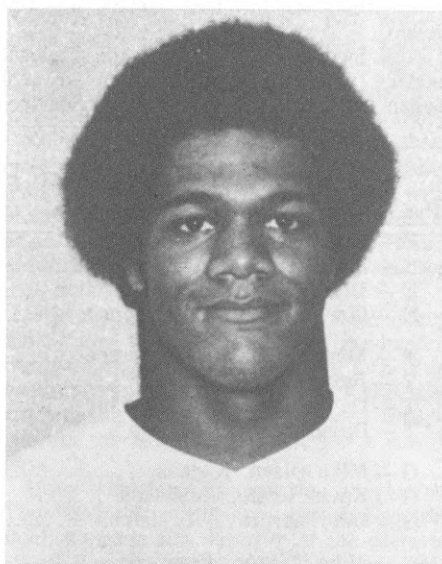
Missouri shut out Wisconsin at Delavan. Kansas blanked Missouri at Fulton. And Wisconsin upset Kansas in the last game for both teams held at Olathe.

Had Wisconsin played against Michigan and Missouri over again, WSD would probably have beaten both by decisive margins.

The Wisconsin Firebirds finished 6-2 for the year after dropping their first two games which happened to be with the schools for the deaf, Missouri and Michigan, due to mental mistakes and especially the injuries to the two key backs. The Firebird eleven went into the Michigan game at Flint without the services of Terry McCoy, fullback, and Randy Suhr, quarterback. Eventually the WSD team molded into a fine combination winning six straight games mostly with lopsided scores, and went 5-0 to win the Indian Trails conference championship. For the first time the wishbone formation was used. It proved to be fitting for the WSD team.

The Firebird defense was especially outstanding in view of the Kansas record. Kansas had averaged 30 points per game, had a 7-1 record and was in the running for the No. 1 ranking in the nation among schools for the deaf.

The Kansas Jackrabbits started the season with the goal of making the state playoffs and winning the National Deaf Prep Mythical title. To make the playoffs in Kansas it is necessary to play nine games to accumulate enough points to qualify and this rule took its toll. By not playing in a league, KSD found it



DEAF PREP FOOTBALL PLAYER OF THE YEAR
—Gary Washington of Colorado School for the Deaf.
He's GREAT!

difficult to come up with the ninth game but finally found a Class 2A (bigger than 1A) team to play. However, to get them on the schedule it forced the Jackrabbits to end their season playing three games in eight days. This left very little time not only for preparation between games but also to recover from any injuries. On Saturday, October 28, 1972, the Jackrabbits defeated Illinois 36-28. On Wednesday, November 1, they defeated Jefferson West High, 12-6, and came back on Saturday, November 4, with Wisconsin and lost, 6-28.

Wisconsin had a fine football team and we wouldn't want to detract from its upset win; however, we think it was the schedule as much as the Wisconsin eleven that defeated Kansas. In the game against Wisconsin the KSD Jackrabbits lost the services of their fine quarterback, Keith Trumble, with a broken leg in the first quarter. Also the last three games the 'Rabbits played without David Ruberry, 6-4 end, who cracked his shoulder in the Piper High game. **These are things that must be overcome to be a winner but it's tough to do with two days between each game.**

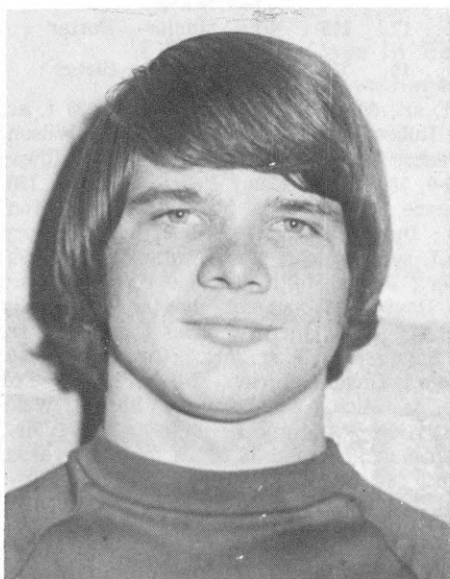
Piper was KSD's only other defeat of the season. Piper had a fine team, losing only one game during the entire season. In that game the Jackrabbits led 8-7 going into the final quarter. For a while it looked like KSD was going to emerge the winner but with seven minutes left on the clock things started happening. Ruberry was out with a shoulder separation and KSD had two punts blocked deep in its territory with the Piper gridster coming through the new KSD inexperienced end on both plays that led to two TDs for Piper.

Kansas, nevertheless, had a very successful season with a 7-2 mark. The 'Rabbits shut out their first four opponents and were ranked fourth in the State Class 1A division by the Kansas City Star.

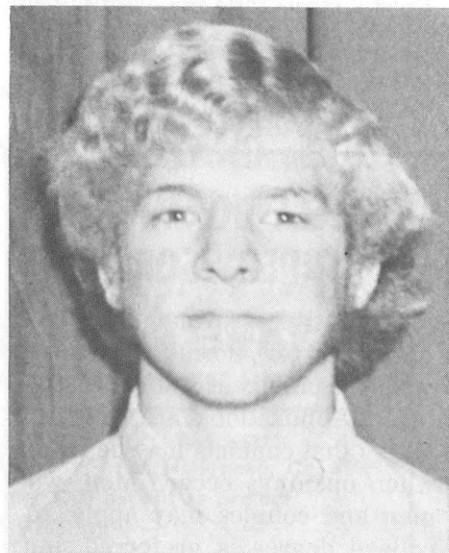
And Kansas and Wisconsin, each had a super backfield runner. **Ed Redic, a powerful 6-1, 195-pound junior fullback, did an outstanding job for the KSD Jackrabbits rolling up 1,034 yards rushing and a total offense figure of 1,397 yards.** He had speed to go with his size and put it to good advantage, not only as a ball carrier but also as a blocker. **Against Iowa, Ed set a school and possibly a state record of 443 yards rushing.** Included in this was a 95-yard touchdown run. He carried the ball 41 times against Iowa for a 10.8 yard per carry average. He caught nine passes for 226 yards and two TDs; intercepted one pass and returned it 52 yards for a touchdown; added another 82 yards in five kick returns; rushed for six more touchdowns. These figures are season totals. In short yardage situations near the goal line KSD used him primarily as a blocker or decoy because most teams would expect him to be the ball carrier. **Ed really matured during the '72 season and we can speculate on how good he may be next season.**

As for Terry McCoy, a Delavan product, he led the WSD offense with 11 touchdowns for 66 points and 717 yards in 56 carries, a big 12.8 average, despite missing three games with a broken thumb. His best single game effort netted 324 yards in 11 carries and four TDs, which set a new WSD rushing record and was the best effort recorded in the state during the season.

On the east coast Maryland and North Carolina beat Virginia, both games at Staunton, Va. And a late score by North Carolina deadlocked Maryland, 6-6, at Frederick.



MUSTANG STAR—For his efforts on the football field, Craig Sellers, junior at Louisiana State School for the Deaf, was chosen to the District 4-A first team on both offense and defense and added to his laurels by being voted as the "Outstanding Player" in District 4-A for the 1972 football year—a real feat. He has been named to the USA squad in swimming going to Malmo, Sweden, this summer.



Bobby Michels of Indiana is small but deserves a berth on the 1972 All-America team. His ball handling as QB was slick and superb. His leadership on and off the field was inspiring. Although he was not a triple threat he scored 36 points and the hard way, too. As a runner he was quick and nimble. He was the ISD Orioles' best defensive player playing outside linebacker. Even though he got battered and bruised all over he stayed in the game giving his heart out. And all that for a 135-pound, 5-5 player.

In the Maryland-North Carolina contest rain poured throughout the first period and the running conditions were hazardous throughout the game. The slick ball caused five fumbles, two by Maryland Orioles and three by the NCSD Bears.

When MSD's Larry Kent ran the ball half the length of the field in the final play of the last game of the season against Brunswick High at Frederick, he and his teammates knew the run was capping the Orioles' finest football season ever. And this was Don Phelps' first year as MSD head grid mentor. He was an All-American center on the National Champion Illinois Tiger squad in 1955.

The 14-6 victory over Brunswick means the Orioles finished the year with a 3-4-1 record. It marked the first time that Maryland has ever won more than one game in a season. It also marked the first time that MSD has ever beaten a hearing high school at home and the first victory in their four-year rivalry with Brunswick.

For Kent there was personal satisfaction. It was the first time in his four-year career at MSD that the defensive tackle ever scored a touchdown. It came on the last play of his high school career. He picked up a Brunswick fumble just before the final whistle and, with the aid of a good block by Mark Ames, rambled into the end zone 54 yards away although at times it looked as if the 5-11, 235-pounder might run out of gas.

When the American School for the Deaf Tigers came to Frederick to play against the MSD Orioles, they proved it had one of the top deaf prep elevens in the nation.

The ASD Tigers, coached by Al Couthen, had a sparkling 6-1 season. They defeated Mount Everett High, 40-6; Mari-anapolis High 50-0; Windham Tech High, 22-14; Maryland Deaf, 54-14; Pennsylvania Deaf 28-12; and Cheshire High, 24-14, while losing only one game to Avons Old Farms School, 6-38.

Supported by a strong line, the powerful ASD rushing attack gained 1,635 yards in seven games for an average of 233.6 yards each game, but passed for a total of only 175 yards because of a powerful running attack.



COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF had its second straight undefeated season in eight games, and lacked three inches of making it to the state finals for the first time. In the last two years the Bulldogs have won 18 games and lost only two. The Bulldogs, left to right: **BOTTOM ROW**—Larry Schwartz, Kevin Kreutzer, Pascual Gonzales, Randy Ausmus, Gary Washington, Roger Romero. **SECOND ROW**—Manager Joe Martinez, Terry Cox, David Von Feldt, Bill Ross, Joel Jordan, Floyd Carpenter, Jerry Hanes. **THIRD ROW**—Head Coach Joe Sisneros, Bill Lawrence, Mike Martuello, Steve Shultz, Steve James, Student Teacher Bill Melton, Assistant Coach Rick Wellington. **FOURTH ROW**—Rex Engstrom, Kirk Von Loh, Willie Moers, Ernest Johnson.

The fact that the high scoring ASD Tigers weren't the leaders in the offensive department was a surprise. Alabama held the top rung of the ladder in that department, rushing and passing, with an average of 582.2 yards in 10 contests. The remainder of the pack was nowhere near the frontrunner with Tennessee, the top scoring team, heading the charge with a norm of 313.4. Kansas picked up 300.2 yards. Wisconsin followed with 281.1; Michigan held down the fifth post with 264.1 and American was sixth with 258.5. In the rushing department Alabama was first with a 414.6 average, while American was second with 233.6 and Missouri, third, 230.6. In passing Alabama was tops with an average of 167.6 yards per game, followed by Michigan with a 126.9 average.

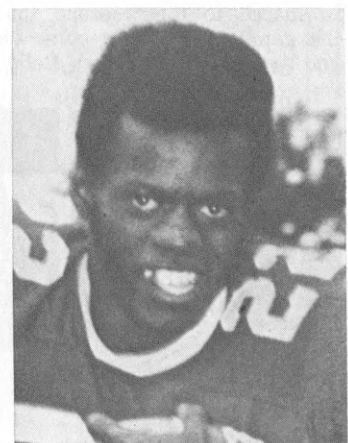
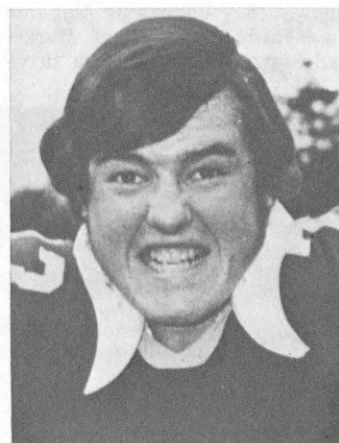
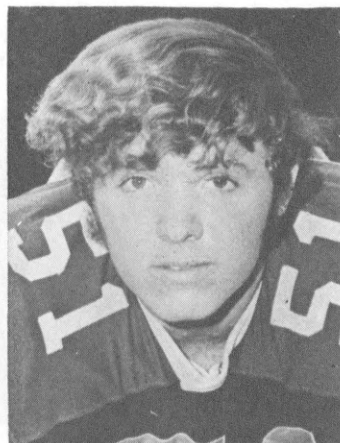
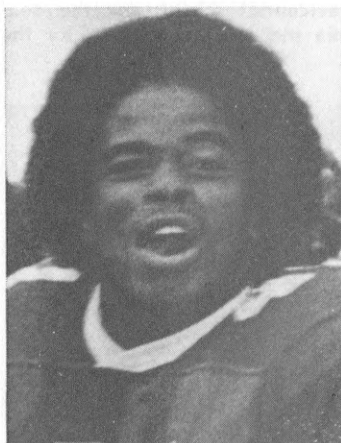
American put up a remarkable defense in both the yards and point averages. The Tigers limited their seven foes to 181.3 yards per game. Kansas ranked second with a 191.1 yard average with Tennessee number three in defense with a 198.3 average. Wisconsin was fourth with

a 199.0 yard per game average and Texas fifth, 204.1.

Earl Roberts sat out the '72 season. The 52-year-old Roberts, who has been at the Michigan Tartars' grid helm for the past 29 years, suffered a coronary the first week of September and was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in Flint. Apparently the attack wasn't too severe; however, he was out of football during the '72 campaign. He may be able to return as track coach in the spring.

Lacey Bernard, who was Roberts' No. 1 assistant the past 15 years, took over as head coach for the 1972 season. He did well as his Tartars posted a fine 5-4 record. In 1971 MSD was winless in eight games. Two reasons for the Tartars' big improvement were halfback Narcella McCracklin and quarterback Jerry Beaver.

Lacey Bernard has seen a lot of football as a former all-stater at Central High in Flint and member of Michigan State grid team. When he says there are two good football players at Michigan School for the Deaf, you have to believe him.



VIKING STANDOUTS—These fine four seniors gave Tennessee School for the Deaf the best winning record among deaf prep schools in the nation during the 1972 campaign (8-2). Left to right: Larry Belle, 6-0, 170 tailback; Charles Browning, 5-11, 195 center and middle guard; Marion Whaley, 6-0, 220 tackle, and Ronald Bell, 6-1, 170 swing back and flanker.

The statistics of Narcella McCracklin and Jerry Beaver were very convincing as a senior tandem and an important cog in the Tartars' winning season which included a 3-2 record, good for third place in the Motor Valley Conference.

The 5-foot-10, 160-pound McCracklin rushed for 766 yards in only 82 carries for a whopping 9.3 average per crack. He had 15 touchdowns (six over 40 yards) and hauled in 25 passes for 423 yards. **Altogether he garnered 1,189 yards total offense.** He also returned 20 kickoffs for 402 yards. Offensively, Coach Bernard categorized Narcella with Anson Mitchell an all-stater for MSD in 1962.

The 6-foot, 170-pound Beaver completed 61 of 126 pass attempts and 1,092 yards and nine touchdowns.

Both McCracklin and Beaver made the all-conference first team as well as honorable mention on the all-state squad.

In the game between Tennessee and Alabama in Knoxville, TSD's inability to defend against the pass proved to be very costly as it allowed the ASD Silent Warriors to post a 28-27 victory in the 1972 homecoming battle. **This game might just go down as the National Deaf Prep Game of the Year.**

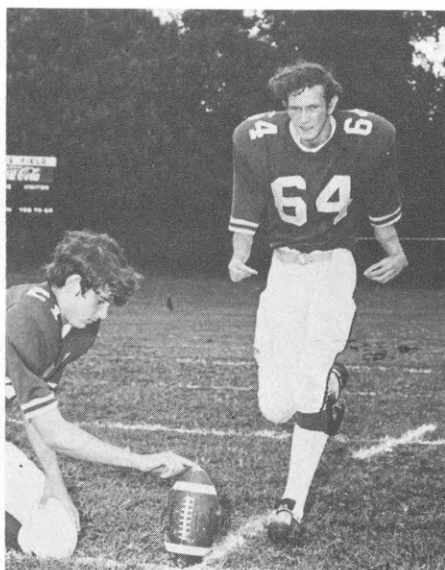
A stout defense against the run shut off all running attempts by Alabama. This turned out to be the undoing to TSD as Alabama rode the fine throwing arm of quarterback Mark Windham to victory.

The Vikings held Alabama to a near 29 total yards on the ground for the entire game but found themselves completely at loss in their attempt to stop passes as the Warriors built up a total of 271 yards in the air.

The first score of the afternoon came on a three-yard pass from Windham to end Aaron Carroll. The points after touchdown were scored again on the passing combination of Windham to Carroll, making it 8-0.

The Vikings wasted little time in a comeback as William Butler fielded the ensuing kickoff and set sail for an 85-yard return to put the Vikings back in the running. The attempted run for the extra points failed and the score remained Alabama 8, Tennessee 6.

After holding the Warriors, the Vikings again took charge and promptly proceeded to march to their second touchdown of the game. This score came on a 5-yard end sweep by fleet Larry Belle and Steve



Playing with an additional handicap, this boy deserves to be on the All-American squad because of his brilliant kicking performance. **STEVE KEY**, Tennessee School for the Deaf's kicking specialist, booted 20 extra points and a 30-yard field goal during the 1972 season.

Key's extra point made it Tennessee 13, Alabama 8.

Early in the second frame Alabama again went to the air. Windham hit his other end, Jerry Smith, with a five-yard scoring pass. A halfback pass from Terry Thorston to Carroll put Alabama ahead, 16-13.

After holding Alabama to minus yards on the ground the Vikings trapped Windham in his own end zone on an attempted pass for a safety just before the first half ended, Alabama 16, Tennessee 15.

Alabama again came out throwing in the third quarter and again marched to a touchdown with the score coming on an eight-yard pass from Windham to Jerry Smith. The extra point pass failed and Alabama led, 22-15.

A sustained ground attack enabled the Vikings to march to their third touchdown midway through the third frame. The score came on a one-yard dive by fullback William Sangster. The extra point run failed and Alabama maintained its 22-21 lead.

With the time running out in the fourth quarter things looked dark indeed for the Vikings as Alabama again rode the throwing arm of Mark Windham to pay dirt. The Alabama drive covered 52 yards, 51

of them coming on passes, and the final yard on a dive by Windham. The extra point pass failed and the score stood at Alabama 28, Tennessee 21.

The Vikings were not through, however, and scored with only 1 minute and 23 seconds remaining. The big play of this drive was the scoring pass of 35 yards from Steve Harrison to Ronald Bell.

The Vikings did not choose to go for a tie. An end around play was called and was set up perfectly except for the fact that the ball was fumbled. End Kenneth Beasley picked up the fumble and made a great effort to get into the end zone only to be trapped on the sideline at the one yard line.

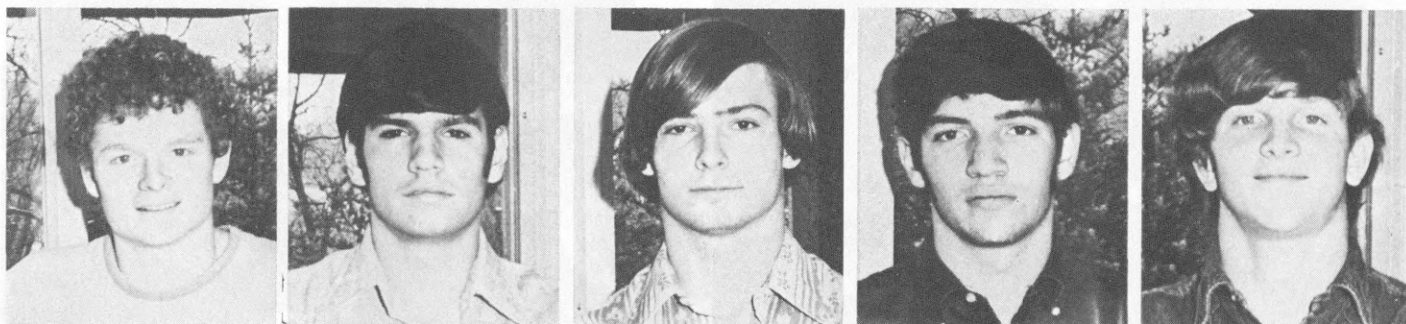
Following this TSD-ASD game, the Vikings concentrated on their pass defense and proceeded to win five straight games. Tennessee was 8-2 in the season play, best in the nation among schools for the deaf. Alabama was 7-3.

The Alabama Warriors had 5,822 yards total offense but they gave up 2,910 yards to 10 opponents. **Quarterback Mark Windham** led the passing attack with 1,507 yards on 129 completions in 192 attempts. He also rushed for 392 yards and 8 touchdowns. Terry Thomas, a speedy halfback, accounted for 1,095 yards rushing on 144 carries, and scored 118 points on 18 touchdowns.

Tennessee had a fine running back in 6-0, 170-pound senior Larry Belle. He had 113 rushing attempts for a total of 1,171 yards and a 9.8 yard average. He scored 11 touchdowns, mostly on long runs because the defense usually keyed on him and TSD went to other players near the goal.

Louisiana showed great improvement under its new coach, Jess Freeman King, who also serves as supervising teacher of health and physical education department at LSSD. He tutored the Mustangs to a fine 5-6 year. **Craig Sellers of Louisiana would be a hard player to overlook.** He was named the Outstanding Player on the All-District 4-A high school football team selected by league coaches. Sellers also made the all-district defensive first team.

Hugo Schunhoff and Dick Brill did listen! On Saturday, November 18, 1972, a memorable football game was played when the two residential schools for the deaf in California met on the gridiron for the first time.



WISCONSIN SENIORS—Named to the Indian Trails All-conference football first team were, left to right: Terry McCoy, 165-lb. halfback; Lou Volpintesta, 170-lb. end; Phil Allen, 180-lb. fullback and linebacker; Tom Armato, 155-lb. halfback and Bruce Kolb, 160-lb. offensive guard and defensive tackle. They helped propel the Wisconsin School for the Deaf Firebirds to a second straight winning season. After losing the first two games, they won six straight games including a 5-0 mark in conference play and a 28-6 upset win over Kansas School for the Deaf.



WINNERS—These players won the BIG GAME for the Riverside Cubs in their meeting with the Berkeley Eagles for the first time on the gridiron, triumphing 20-6, for the first California Deaf Prep title. Left to right: Mike Adams, 6-4, 190-pound senior center and middle guard; Keith Brown, 5-8, 140-pound junior halfback, and Mike Farnady, 6-0, 150-pound sophomore quarterback.

Seymour Bernstein, assistant football coach at CSDR, already wrote a very interesting account of this historic game.

"The long-anticipated football game was played on the Riverside Field. A SRO crowd of over a thousand football fans was not disappointed with the fireworks supplied by these two fine teams.

"The fighting Cubs of the Riverside School notched a hard-earned 20-6 victory over the invading Eagles of the Berkeley School. Both teams played an old fashioned exciting brand of football showing great intensity in their blocking and tackling. Coach Pete Lanzi and Coach Ken Norton (he's back after a brief retirement) matched their wits and strategies and coaxed their teams to play their

hearts out. In all, they played a beautiful football game . . ."

For the season Riverside was 5-4 overall. Coach Pete Lanzi developed three outstanding players . . . one a senior, one a junior and one a sophomore. Besides Ed Redic of Kansas, Larry Belle of Tennessee, Terry Thomas and Mark Windham, both of Alabama, Narcella McCracklin and Jerry Beaver, both of Michigan, and Craig Sellers of Louisiana, Keith Brown of Riverside was the other deaf prepster who gained more than 1,000 yards.

A 6-4, 190-pound senior, Mike Adams is CSDR's current contribution to a tradition of good big deaf prep football line-men. He played both ways in every game

and was also selected all-league first team, and also picked for the County All-Star game.

Riverside had a fine sophomore quarterback in Mike Farnady, 16, number 1 scholastically in high school. He's 6-0 tall and weighs 155 pounds.

Washington School for the Deaf Terriers had a spirited group, probably the last to play league ball. Beginning with the "73" season WSD again will be independent. The size of the schools the Terriers are playing is too great for them to handle.

Leo Bond of Minnesota is always a familiar sight whether it be on the football team or in track competition. He played halfback for the first time in the last game of the season just to see what he could do at this position and he did remarkably great and was chosen on the Minneapolis WCCO Team of the Week. In the season finale Bond, a junior, rushed for 107 yards in seven carries and caught touchdown passes of 48 and 52 yards to pace the Minnesota School for the Deaf to a 36-0 triumph over Randolph High, giving Coach Ron Mitchell and his Trojan squad a 5-2-1 record, **their best finish since 1961.**

Minnesota also had a player who gained more than 1,000 yards, Mike Cashman, 5-11, 170-pound senior quarterback. **He rushed for 357 yards on 51 attempts for a 7.0 average and completed 41 of 93 passes for 664 yards for a total of 1,021 offensive yards.**



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Illinois, Indiana and Texas are always tough when they play against schools for the deaf. Only Texas had a winning season, 5-4. The TSD Rangers have not had a losing season since Billy Snowden has been at the grid helm. In 1970, they finished 5-5 and in 1971 they were 4-4-1.

Another coaching change during the '72 campaign came when Marvin Tuttle, head football mentor at North Carolina School for the Deaf for nine years, resigned less than a week before the Bears were to begin practice. Harold Deuel, who has been on the NCSD coaching staff since 1966 and who has coached highly successful wrestling teams for the last four seasons, was appointed as head football coach.

Deuel, born in Sedalia, Mo., and a graduate of Missouri School for the Deaf, went to Gallaudet College where he majored in math and minored in PE. He taught at the South Carolina School for the Deaf for three years and coached basketball and track.

Deuel's debut as head grid mentor was a satisfactory one as his NCSD Bears were 5-4-1 in season play.

Arkansas, a young team, won only one game. It had an all-conference player in Clavin Steverson, 6-0, 165-pound tailback who rushed for a total of 1,084 yards in nine games and scored 14 touchdowns.

Gary Washington, Colorado School for the Deaf's stellar Bulldog, was one of the eight members of the offense which combined with the brilliant defensive unit to

post its **SECOND STRAIGHT UNBEATEN AND UNTIED REGULAR SEASON**, winning all eight games.

Washington was the state's leading 8-man scorer with 186 points via 1,700 yards rushing with 224 carries and 30 touchdowns. Washington wasn't the entire Bulldog attack. David Von Feldt accounted for 56 CSD points of his own and 599 yards rushing. As a team, the Bulldogs of Coach Joe Sisneros tallied 3,011 yards.

CSD tallied 292 points while allowing the opponents only 44. Washington also led in the pass-receiving statistics with 249 yards. Quarterback Joel Jordon threw for 36 completions in 94 attempts good for 490 yards.

Defensively, the Red and White picked up 15 enemy-dropped balls, intercepted four passes and held the opposition to only 764 yards in eight games.

Colorado's 1972 record:

CSD	Opp.
34—Custer County High School	8
34—Falcon High School	0
49—Miami High School	6
25—Elizabeth High School	18
44—Silma High School	12
30—Cripple Creek High School	0
40—Calhan High School	0
36—Ellicott High School	0

292 44

In the playoffs for the state championship, CSD came from a 36-22 deficit to record an overtime victory over Custer County High School, 42-36, to advance to the semifinals of the Class A eight-

man division. The win was the ninth in a row for Coach Joe Sisneros' Bulldogs, who captured the Black Forest League title just a week prior to this quarterfinal contest.

Gary Washington ran for 262 yards and scored 20 points to pace the Bulldogs. He scored on touchdown runs of 65, 35 and two yards while adding one PAT run.

Three inches more and the CSD Bulldogs might have won their semifinal playoff affair but fell to visiting Flagler High School, 36-30.

Gary Washington, tabbed by LETTERMAN, magazine for high school athletes, as a national All-American, rushed for 254 yards, caught two passes for 30 yards, completed a pass for 67 yards and ran back four kicks for 110 yards. It was an outstanding effort for the senior in his last prep game as he scored 12 points and threw for one PAT.

The Deaf Prep Football '72 records:

EAST	W	L	T	Pts.	Op.
American (Conn.) ..	6	1	0	224	98
Mt. Airy (Pa.)	2	5	0	62	108
Maryland	3	4	1	80	195
Virginia	2	7	0	108	221

CENTRAL

Michigan	5	4	0	182	179
Wisconsin	6	2	0	216	104
Indiana	4	5	0	158	211
Illinois	1	8	0	110	229
St. Rita (Ohio)	0	9	0	82	310
Kentucky	0	5	0	52	222

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Please reserve space for myself and others on THE INTERPRET TOURS to Scotland and Scandinavia, departing July 1, 1973, from Los Angeles and New York and returning on July 29, 1973.

ENCLOSED IS MY DEPOSIT FOR (\$100.00 PER PERSON)

Name

Address

City

State

Zip

WORLD GAMES OPTION ☐ YES ☐ NO

MIDWEST

Minnesota	5	2	1	146	90
Kansas	7	2	0	245	89
Missouri	5	3	0	168	97
Iowa	3	6	0	182	250

SOUTHEAST

Alabama	7	3	0	294	153
Tennessee	8	2	0	317	139
North Carolina	5	4	0	153	150
South Carolina	3	6	0	94	162
Florida					
Georgia					

SOUTHWEST

Texas	5	4	0	183	149
Louisiana	5	6	0	142	259
Arkansas	1	7	1	117	210
Oklahoma	0	9	0		

FARWEST

Riverside (Calif.)	5	4	0	147	172
Washington	3	5	0	126	162
Berkeley (Calif.)	3	5	1	154	169

Interschool for the deaf football games during the '72 campaign:

North Carolina 16, Virginia 0
Maryland 22, Virginia 16
North Carolina 6, Maryland 6 (tie)
American 28, Mt. Airy 12
AMERICAN 54, MARYLAND 14

Michigan 22, Wisconsin 8
Missouri 16, Wisconsin 0
Kansas 52, Iowa 6
Kansas 12, Missouri 0
WISCONSIN 28, KANSAS 6

Tennessee 26, South Carolina 6
North Carolina 30, South Carolina 8
Alabama 22, South Carolina 8
South Carolina 18, Georgia 0
North Carolina 30, Georgia 7
Alabama 42, Georgia 6
South Carolina 14, Florida 0
ALABAMA 28, TENNESSEE 27

Michigan 28, St. Rita 16
Indiana 28, St. Rita 8
Indiana 42, Kentucky 12
Tennessee 50, Kentucky 12
Tennessee 46, St. Rita 16
KANSAS 36, ILLINOIS 28

Kansas 59, Oklahoma 0
Missouri 42, Oklahoma 6
Arkansas 38, Oklahoma 0
Texas 46, Oklahoma 0
Louisiana 14, Arkansas 12
TEXAS 22, LOUISIANA 14
RIVERSIDE 20, BERKELEY 6

G TD PAT Pts

Top individual scorers:

Terry Thomas, hb, Ala.	10	18	10	118
Keith Brown, hb, River.	9	16	4	100
Narcella McCracklin, Mich.	9	15	8	98
Craig Sellers, qb, La.	10	13	8	86
Clavin Steverson, hb, Ark.	9	14	0	84
Jerry Smith, e, Ala.	10	10	20	80
Larry Thompson, hb, Tex.	9	10	14	74
Ed Redic, fb, Kan.	9	9	16	70
Terry McCoy, hb, Wis.	8	11	0	66
Larry Belle, hb, Tenn.	10	11	0	66
Mark Dean, fb, Ind.	6	9	8	62
Kenneth Landrus, qb, Wash.	8	10	2	62
Ronald Bell, hb, Tenn.	10	9	4	58
Doug Joy, hb, Kan.	9	8	10	58

Leo Bond III, e, Minn.	8	9	2	56
Billy Elliott, e, Va.	9	5	22	52
Sheldon Batiste, hb, Berk.	9	8	2	50
Bobby Morris, hb, Mo.	8	6	14	50
Walter Rusin, fb, Amer.	7	8	2	50
Mark Windham, qb, Ala.	10	8	2	50

When Steve Key kicked his first extra point in 1971 at Tennessee School for the Deaf, there was a prolonged celebration on the Viking bench.

Amid much handshaking and backslapping, several excited players raced out and carried Steve off the field. No championship hinged on the kick. It wasn't even significant in the final score. Steve Key, then as now, has a lot of people pulling for him.

"We beat Kentucky School for the Deaf in 1971, 49-12, when Steve got that first extra point," recalled Coach Mike Slater. "The other players were overjoyed. In my four years at TSD, I've never seen anyone else carried off the field."

Key, deaf and with deformed hands and arms, was team manager when the 1971 season opened. "He started kicking on his own," said Slater, "and finally asked if I would let him try for an extra point in one of our games. **Steve kicked three of seven a year ago and made 20 extra points and one 30-yard field goal during the recent 1972 grid campaign.**"

The coach considers Key an inspiration not only to TSD students but to youngsters at other schools as well. "When we go away from home to play football, the kids are always aware of Steve Key," Slater said. "They realize that here is a boy who, despite multiple handicaps, has made a place for himself on the football team. He's a participant, not a spectator. Steve's presence, I believe, inspires others, bringing out the best in them."

Since TSD had a fine season and Steve Key is the best deaf placekicker in the country, we are very glad to have him on our All-American Deaf Prep Eleven as a placement specialist.

And Steve Key has a new fan . . . Richard Nixon!

Steve really was puzzled when he got a letter last fall from the White House. You should have seen his eyes pop open when he read the letter. It was a Presidential citation. He was featured in a News-Sentinel story. The President saw the story and wrote this note to Steve: "... I was delighted to read in a recent news story about your place-kicking successes this season. This is good news indeed and you may be certain I am among your friends wishing you many more kicks right through the uprights."

* * *

Honors of the '72 season . . .

NATIONAL CHAMPION — American School for the Deaf Tigers. There was no outstanding player on the team, but their four top backs got excellent help when it came to opening the holes. The line was BIG and POWERFUL.

COACH OF THE YEAR—Pete Lanzi of California School for the Deaf at Riverside. He's done an outstanding job in developing several players into top-rated gridsters. His 12-year-record at CSDR was 50-47-1.

PLAYER OF THE YEAR—Gary Washington of Colorado School for the Deaf. True he played 8-man football, but he was named all-conference, all-city, all-state, All-American, both 8-man and 11-man, and this was in competition with kids who can hear to play the game. **He received the usual overflow of mail from colleges that any top high school athlete gets.**

Washington's fame grew every week when he was on the football field and participating in track. At this writing they are now talking about his feats on the basketball court. He is averaging 22 points and 23 rebounds per game with his Bulldog five undefeated in the first five games and rated fourth in state Class A by AP.



NEW ORLEANS TELEVISION INTERPRETER—Mrs. Janie Powell, shown here with Reporter Bill Stanley, interprets for deaf viewers of WDSU-TV, New Orleans, La. The telecast has interpreting weekdays, at 7:25 a.m. Mrs. Powell, an interpreter on the staff of Delgado Junior College, has deaf parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Childress.



interprenews

Contributed Monthly by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

RID EXECUTIVE BOARD

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National Certification Continues

Eleven more RID chapters have scheduled evaluation dates in February and March, with more scheduling anticipated for March.

Thus far 58 interpreters have met the requirements for the Comprehensive Skills Certificate; nineteen for the Expressive Interpreting Certificate; sixteen for the Expressive Translating Certificate; and thirty-three for the Reverse Skills Certificate.

New Chapter

The RID welcomes the New Jersey RID into its family of chapters.

Board Member John Shipman assisted the chapter at its founding meeting in November. The new chapter is headed by President Thomas Penrose.

Language Bank

The RID national office recently received a call from Ed Page of the Maryland chapter of the American Automobile Association requesting a list of Maryland interpreters for its Language Bank.

Mr. Page explained that most local AAA's maintain a list of interpreters for several foreign languages, and he wanted to include sign language in the Maryland club's Language Bank.

The Maryland AAA has color-coded index cards indicating hours of availability and foreign language for each interpreter—a white card for those available during the day and a blue card for those available during the night. Consequently, an interpreter available 24 hours a day will be listed on two cards.

Requests for emergency interpreters come from police stations, airports, hospitals, etc.

The interpreter's name is never given out. Rather, the interpreter, if interested in the job, calls the agency requesting the interpreter.

Make sure your local AAA and/or police departments and hospitals have a directory of interpreters for the deaf in your city.

* * *

This month *interprenews* is featuring the Texas Society of Interpreters for the Deaf. News about the chapter was written by President Mary Redman.

The Texas Society of Interpreters for the Deaf (TSID) is approaching its tenth anniversary. It was founded by a group of 25 charter members in Dallas on November 16, 1963. Our membership has grown over those 10 years to approximately 250 at this time.

The founders felt that it would benefit deaf people and interpreters alike if all interpreters could get together to exchange ideas, opinions and interpreting experiences.

TSID has a yearly convention where the interpreters have an opportunity to gather and have fellowship. Workshops on court room interpreting, mental health, vocational rehabilitation and community services have been conducted as part of the convention programs to upgrade the quality of interpreters. This year's convention will be held April 6-7, 1973, in Waco.

The current TSID officers are Mary Redman, president; Carole Davis, first vice president; Jean Cooper, second vice president; Lil Browning, third vice president; Wally Capps, treasurer; Jack Reily, parliamentarian; Margaret Epperson, historian; Elizabeth Carlton, Jack Hensley, Barbara Lee and Opal Piercy, Advisory Board.

We are currently organizing committees to work in the various geographic areas of the state that have not been represented in the past. Setting up the RID certification program for the State of Texas demands many hours of planning. Other activities include organizing of workshops throughout the year for training interpreters and preparing lists of qualified interpreters for courts and medical societies.

One of our members, Menefee Holdren, has been working for the past year with a twenty-three-year-old deaf-blind man at the Houston Lighthouse for the Blind. When she began to work with him, he had a manual vocabulary of only 10 words.

Two months later, he had learned some 200 manual signs, learned to count from 1 to 25 and learned to tell time. Since he has gained a means of communication, he has been able to enter an adult job training program to prepare him for one of the Lighthouse industries.

Mrs. Holdren has also been teaching

sign language to the boy's family and personnel of the Lighthouse for the Blind.

In March 1972, the United Nations Task Force meeting to develop a technical assistance manual on deafness for developing countries was held in Rome, Italy. Shirley Pacetti of Houston attended the meetings as the interpreter for Frederick C. Schreiber, NAD Executive Secretary, and Mervin Garretson, principal of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, Washington, D. C.

Hearing and deaf participants from 16 countries attended the meetings. The meetings were conducted in English, French and Italian with interpretation in the International Language of Signs used for the deaf participants.

Following the meetings, Mrs. Pacetti accompanied Mr. Schreiber to Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Germany and England to visit schools for the deaf and speak to deaf audiences. A follow-up Task Force meeting was held in December 1972 in Copenhagen, Denmark. Mrs. Pacetti once again accompanied Mr. Schreiber and Mr. Garretson to these meetings as their interpreter.

TSID was represented at the National Evaluation Workshop by Shirley Pacetti of Houston. Three other TSID members also attended the evaluation workshop as representatives of their organizations—Lucille Maxwell, Houston; Elizabeth Carlton, Dallas; and Jonnie Duncan, Terrell. All four Texas interpreters passed the evaluation examination. Texas is very proud to be one of the few states to welcome home four certified interpreters from the Memphis Workshop.

Mrs. Pacetti is in the process of selecting the evaluation team that will administer the evaluations for TSID. The evaluation effort will be shared by TSID and the Greater Houston Interpreters for the Deaf (GHID). Lucille Maxwell heads the evaluation planning in Houston.

We are hoping that Texas will be able to boast at least 50 nationally certified interpreters by the end of May 1973.

The Texas Society of Interpreters for the Deaf has scheduled its third statewide classification for regular members January 19-29, 1973, at a workshop to be held in Dallas at Callier Hearing and Speech Center. TSID offers two levels

of classification—basic and general. Each level consists of both written and practical portions.

The written portions are based on information taken from **Interpreting for Deaf People**. At the time the member takes the written portion, a fee of fifty cents is collected from him to help defray production cost involved.

The practical portion involves a demonstration of interpreting skills by the member. A panel of five evaluators, including one or more deaf people, scores the person being classified.

The classification committee then scores the written examination, tabulates the scores on the evaluators' forms and marks a profile sheet. The committee furnishes the member with the profile sheet and informs him of the results of both portions. A member receives a certificate of skill classification when he passes both portions of a level.

A member may request classification through his local chapter (Texas has four—SOMA, Dallas; HOTAID, Waco; GHID, Houston; Golden Triangle, Beaumont.) If a member does not pass both portions of the level he seeks, he may request reclassification.

The classification committee makes itself available to the local chapters whenever the chapter has 10 or more TSID regular members in its area who request classification. All TSID regular members are welcome at statewide classification programs.

TSID requires its members to hold certificates of basic skills prior to requesting general skill classification. As of the end of 1972, 49 members hold certificates of Basic Interpreting Skills and four members have Certificates of General Interpreting Skill.

TSID is preparing to use the national RID certification materials. Members who request RID evaluations do not need to achieve TSID basic and general skill classifications first. TSID feels that the RID evaluation is primarily for those who are doing professional interpreting. TSID's own basic and general levels are tools for learning and a broadening experience for most of its members.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Your recent editorial broaching a possible undertaking by the NAD to standardize the American Language of Signs was perhaps more shortsighted than well-meaning.

Standardization in the linguistic field? Never! And unthinkable, to say the least. In my book it is a pretext leading to pitfalls such as thought control and suppression of creativity. Words (and signs, too) come and go, but in no way do they require official sanction for usage. No extent of dictatorial powers can standardize them or control coinage of new words—and new signs for this matter. Many readers may recall attempts by purists some 20 years ago to kick "finalize" out of existence. Where is this word now? Very much alive in any up-to-date unabridged dictionary.

Now, what is all this talk about Ameslan as a language in its own right; therefore, it should not be tampered with? Were we to restore the language to its original state, there wouldn't be much of language left after excluding signs employing lead letters of the **English** alphabet, such as: **water, honor, aunt, blue, law, yesterday** . . . to name a few. The "de-improvement" would be devastatingly complete after doing away with fingerspelling and all traces of English. It would then become such an inept vehicle for meaningful communication that the literates among us would find themselves better off communicating orally.

Ameslan, only 150 years old, is at most a linguistic baby with growing pains and years away from maturity. Born with fingerspelling (in English—what else?) to go with signs, it had but to orient itself toward English with light French in the background. The coinage of "Manual English" implies nothing but an euphemistic name for high Ameslan . . . a lot more fingerspelling to make the language Englishy. Even with the better foot forward, it is only a quasi-representation of English because grammatical ends in signs are still loose—not expressed but understood and ascertained from con-

textual experience. An example of what it is to use "Manual English" is this: WHILE I was PREPARE this LETTER, a THINK ENTER MY MIND THAT manual ENGLAND does LEAVE MUCH to be WANT. (Note: **England, English, British** are signed alike; likewise for **want** and **desire**.)

With the orientation of Ameslan so patently toward English, it would be a farce to oppose Anglicization of signs designed to help deaf children relate better to English. After all, **new** Ameslan is for school children; adults may still have and enjoy their old Ameslan . . . no sweat! More importantly, a greater number of hearing people and parents dig new Ameslan because they find gears shift better in the English language. We must appreciate their support and influence which have helped lift restrictions on manual communication in the primary classroom. Granted, they are not qualified to know some new signs do seem ludicrous, outlandish and inconvenient, but just leave this innovation to maturity and ingenuity of the generation to transform ugly ducklings into graceful swans.

In the final analysis, we cannot afford to divide ourselves into two or more camps on this controversial issue, let alone fracture the NAD by asking it to step in and opine what should be standardized. Beliefs should be tolerated, or else interwoven. Pope Leo X attempted to clamp down on Martin Luther for his bold suggestion of a new doctrine, and suddenly there were two churches instead of one. History has spoken to warn us away from the perils of intolerance, unreconcilability and resistance to progress.

Max Mossel

Fulton, Mo.

Gallaudet Forum Dinner-Lectures Explore Current Public Issues

The Gallaudet Forum, a series of dinner-lectures designed to explore current and significant public issues, will be offered for the first time by the Gallaudet College Center for Continuing Education as part of its spring program.

Candid and informal talks by four outstanding speakers will underscore a central theme of "accountability" for this initial series. Scheduled speakers and their topics are: Joseph Danzansky, president of Giant Foods, "Business and Commerce," February 2; Katharine Graham, president and owner of the Washington Post Company, "Mass Media," March 2; a member of the United States Congress to be named at a later date, "Government," March 30; and George Allen, coach and general manager of the Washington Redskins, "Professional Sports," a date in April to be announced later.

The lectures, 45 minutes to an hour in length, will begin at 6 p.m. in Room 213, Hall Memorial Building on the Gallaudet campus. Dinner will be served buffet style in the Student Union Building, and a question and answer period will follow. Each Forum should conclude by 9 p.m.

BOUND VOLUME XXIV of THE DEAF AMERICAN

Any reader or subscriber wishing a copy of handsomely bound Volume XXIV (Sept. 1971-July-Aug. 1972) of THE DEAF AMERICAN has a choice of two plans:

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THE DEAF AMERICAN
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

DA Sleuths, What's The Solution?



Who's this lady?



Who's this gentleman?

Dear Editor:

I bring to you a mystery to be solved. Perhaps the mystery could be entitled, "The Case of the Missing and Mixed-up Pictures." Enclosed is a copy of a letter I received a short time ago. With the letter, I received about 36 colored pictures. Thirty of these pictures were taken at St. Paul TVI during the Open House we held for the NAD in the summer of 1970, four pictures are of New York City (I think), and two are of NTID-RIT. Many of the pictures are flash pictures, and several are outside night pictures. The overall quality of the pictures indicates that the photographer was quite good. There are only two pictures of individuals in the set of pictures. I am enclosing these in the event you know one or both of these people. If these people are friends of the photographer, maybe we(you) can track down the photographer. Of course, the mystery is, who is the photographer, and two: is there any chance he would have Malcolm Campbell's photos?

I look forward to hearing from you about your reactions to this mystery.

Robert R. Lauritsen
Project Coordinator
St. Paul Technical Vocational Institute
235 Marshall Avenue
St. Paul, Minn. 55102

* * *

186 Murray Avenue
Goshen, New York 10924
November 21, 1972

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hope the enclosed snapshots end up with their rightful owner. At the time they were taken, I am sure they were quite meaningful though perhaps the passage of time has taken the edge off.

Let me tell the story of these photographs:

It all started with my eldest son who went on a class trip to England in the spring of 1970 and stayed with a family

in Gateshead. In autumn, Malcolm Campbell stayed with us in August of 1970. The day before leaving this country he and his mother went to the local drug store to pick up some pictures they had taken of New York City and our local area. The enclosed ones were what he received—an obvious error.

But Kodak does not make such errors they told me and neither did the agency that handled the snapshots and I could do nothing about recovering my English friends' snapshots or finding out where the enclosed ones should be sent. Mistakes like this just did not happen. After several months we just sort of let things die out.

Tonight I was cleaning out some desk drawers and away down underneath many other long-forgotten items were these pictures.

I just couldn't throw them out. And so—I hope whoever opens this package will take the time to find the rightful owner.

If, by some long shot, my friends' snapshots should be hanging around, I would like them. I would even like to know if they have been destroyed, by chance.

My apologies for not having done this when the snaps were more current than they are now, two years and several months later.

I hope the owner is found. If nothing else, it will make an interesting story. I would appreciate hearing from the one who takes charge.

Thank you.

Roy W. Cronwell

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Assemblies of God

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the summer.

Just one mile west of Interstate 35

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When in Rockford, welcome to—

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Baton Rouge, Louisiana

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Why not stop and worship in the
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Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

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Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Bible Study, 9:45
a.m.; Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m.

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2901 38th Avenue South,
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Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
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The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

In the Nation's Capital visit . . .
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5101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011
Sunday Worship—11:00 a.m.
Robert J. Muller, pastor
TTY 864-2119

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15000 N.W. 27 Avenue—Greater Miami, Fla.
WORSHIP, SUNDAY, 11 a.m.
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Mr. Paul Consoer, lay pastor
Church 688-0312; Home 621-8950
"South Florida's only deaf congregation"

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Services 10:45 a.m. every Sunday
Rev. George Winkler, pastor
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31 West Beacon St., West Hartford, Conn.
Earl J. Thaler, pastor
Worship every Sunday—9:30 a.m.
Bible class every Wednesday—7:15 p.m.

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FOR THE DEAF**
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Worship Service: 10:00 a.m.
Bible Class: 11:15 a.m.
Clark R. Bailey, Pastor, 632-0845

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Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.

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Rev. Richard Reinap, pastor
Phone 644-9804 or 721-3239

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The Rev. Russel Johnson, pastor
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June-July-August)
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11:00 a.m. Sunday Service
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United Methodist

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Captioned Movies every first Sunday
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Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning
worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,
7:30 p.m.

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An independent Bible-teaching class meets
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You are welcome.
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Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Monday, 9 to 9:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

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Trenton, N. J. 08610
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Service signed and spoken—Come as
a family.
Rev. Wm. C. Alello, pastor

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eves and Sunday afternoon.
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Phoenix, Arizona 85017

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Open noon to midnight
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National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alexander Fleischman, President
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Ben Estrin, Secretary-Treasurer
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* * *

Information re: local activities, write to
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